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CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[illegible] $10.00

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[illegible] Money in Registered Letters may be sent at [illegible]

[illegible] The remittances for clubs must, in all cases, [illegible]

[illegible] "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The most important of current news just [illegible] that which adds to the [illegible] of the [illegible] Confederacy. Our Washington [illegible] a budget of news brought direct [illegible] by a black, just escaped from [illegible] of Jeff. Davis. Excepting his [illegible] to points confirmed by other [illegible], it is beyond all question true, that [illegible] the rebels in the fate, that [illegible] longer and their shaky structure [illegible] fall a shapeless mass of [illegible], and the fire they kindled for the de[illegible] of the Government, prove only the [illegible] of Slavery.

The runaway darkey of Jeff Davis reports [illegible] Vice President Stevens has run away and [illegible] to Europe. It is no proof that it is not so, [illegible] the rebel journals make no mention of it. [illegible] enough however to suggest a [illegible] his flight and admiration [illegible] he has got safely [illegible].

The Prince of Wales is a father and the fair [illegible] of Denmark is as well as could be [illegible].

[illegible] Tennessee there has been a sharp little [illegible] resulting in a neat little victory [illegible] of prisoners.

[illegible] Springfield dispatch gives the names [illegible] places of rendezvous of returned re[illegible] Illinois regiments.

Charles Noyes, a Chicago private de[illegible] of more notoriety than reputation [illegible] for some years a resident of [illegible], has capped his life-long dishonesty [illegible] other people into the State's pris[illegible] by getting himself there for a term of [illegible] for his share in the great Express [illegible]. Aside from his immediate friends [illegible] regrets among the many [illegible] of Noyes' continued dishonest [illegible]. His closing act in this city [illegible] negroes and sending them into [illegible].

[illegible] Legislature have adopted a res[illegible] re-nominating Abraham Lincoln. The [illegible] generally are in favor of an exten[illegible] of time to the President for the comple[illegible] of the "big job."

[illegible] likely after all that the commuta[illegible] clause will remain $300 instead of being [illegible] to $400.

Major General McClernand has been order[illegible] to duty under General Banks. He resign[illegible] is not allowed to leave the service.

Both the people and their representatives [illegible] Congress, are fast making up their minds [illegible] the necessity of having taxation, and of [illegible] further inflation of the currency, if [illegible]. The time to raise heavy taxes is [illegible] a war, not after the war is over. The [illegible] can raise a million of dollars [illegible], where it can half that even when the [illegible] is over and expenditures closed, or at [illegible] reduced. Mr. Chase is de[illegible] to issue no more Treasury notes, [illegible] in order to prevent further inflation from [illegible] National Bank circulation. State banks [illegible] be taxed. We must give up either the [illegible] or State currency. Which does the [illegible] the most patriotic, feasible and [illegible] policy?

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE WHISKY BILL.

[illegible] in the whisky trade continues, [illegible] is immense. A new propos[illegible] started yesterday, among the heavi[illegible] dealers and distillers of this city, which [illegible] last night to several mem[illegible] Congress, as a compromise on the [illegible] has passed the House. The proposed [illegible] is as follows:

[illegible] whisky dealers and distillers accept [illegible] House bill just as it passed, *provided that* [illegible] *one dollar and twenty cents be levied on* [illegible] *manufactured after May 1st, 1864.*

[illegible] in alcohol say that this will ena[illegible] them to pay the forty cents per gallon [illegible] on the stock on hand, without sustain[illegible] pecuniary loss, and that the revenue the [illegible] will derive, not only from the [illegible] now on hand, but which will be made [illegible] now and May next, will be immense; [illegible] they will be able, meanwhile, to fat[illegible] cattle and get them to market before [illegible] excise takes effect.

[illegible] the tax levied on liquor on hand is forty [illegible], why would it not be enough to add [illegible] cents to the sixty cents per gallon, and [illegible] the tax on every dollar on what shall be [illegible] after May 1st?

[illegible] asked a heavy distiller to give us his [illegible] how much so high an excise as $1 20 [illegible] the consumption of the ar[illegible]. He replied, "Very little, one gallon [illegible] highwines makes one gallon of the best [illegible] retailed to drink. There are thus [illegible] in a gallon, and not less than two [illegible] of whisky to a gill, as men on the [illegible] consume it. It retails now at ten [illegible] a drink; sixty-four drinks to a gallon [illegible] $10 40, and costs the retailer not [illegible] $2 00, and as it leaves a margin of [illegible] profit per gallon," said our informant, [illegible] can well afford to pay a dollar more of [illegible] he will still have $7 60 clear profit on [illegible] gallon of whisky sold to his dram[illegible] customers!" A strong delegation [illegible] understand of whisky dealers, will pro[illegible] Washington to urge Congress to in[illegible] the excise to the rate above named, on [illegible] highwines made after the first of next [illegible].

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 20.—On the 12th [illegible] wagon train was sent to a point [illegible] Sevierville, 26 east miles of Knoxville, to [illegible], a fact which soon came to the [illegible] of the enemy; and according [illegible] was [illegible] ordered, and the command given [illegible] Vance, a brother of Gov. Vance, of [illegible] Carolina.

[illegible] the 14th the rebel cavalry came upon [illegible], and soon possessed themselves of [illegible] of wagons and the horses and [illegible] attached; but their triumph was of [illegible] for Col. Palmer, at the head [illegible] brigade of Union cavalry, was in pur[illegible] and in a few hours came [illegible] the enemy, retook the wagons, kill[illegible] a large number (about 150) of [illegible] and captured several hundred [illegible] with their horses and equipments, [illegible] completely dispersed the remainder. [illegible] was the rout of Gen Vance's [illegible], that nothing like a regular pursuit [illegible], as the fugitives fled to the [illegible], each man taking care of himself. [illegible] advantage gained is highly important, as [illegible] annihilated the already weak cav[illegible] arm of the rebel service in East Ten[illegible].

[illegible] Grant left for St. Louis to-day.

[illegible] the work of reconstruction of the [illegible] is extending along part of [illegible] in Middle Tennessee, but with [illegible] early return to the Union [illegible] with Gov. Johnson at the head, [illegible] the calling of a convention to nullify [illegible] and form a new one on eman[illegible] principles.

[illegible] are canvassing the ques[illegible] a separate State of [illegible].

[illegible] officers and soldiers continue to come [illegible] to take advantage of the [illegible] proclamation.

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

[illegible]

FROM BALTIMORE.

[illegible], Jan. 25.—In the discussion be[illegible] at Annapolis, on Friday [illegible] confused himself [illegible] the cause of the rebel[illegible] of the President's Eman[illegible] Proclamation.

From the Pacific.

[illegible], Jan. 25.—Operations com[illegible] towards raising the ship [illegible] Torrent, from Shanghae [illegible] after a pas[illegible] bringing China dates [illegible]

P., F. W. & C. R. R. STRIKE.

To the Public.

In reply to an article in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the 22d inst., in relation to the course pursued by the locomotive engineers, in which the attention of the public is now called, in which you state that there are some alarming features connected with the engineers' association, in regard to the course we intend to pursue towards the company and the public,—we, as engineers, are authorized to say that there is no cause for any alarm whatever in relation to the course the engineers intend to pursue towards [illegible]. [illegible] article asserts that the United States Government has suffered considerable inconvenience on account of the detention of trains on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. In reply to that, we say we are sorry that the Government should suffer any inconvenience whatever caused by such detention, and we will say also we believe that every engineer in the country [illegible] the Government [illegible], if requested by the Government to do so. We are also charged, in your article, with [illegible] trains, and preventing others [illegible] from running. It is true we have refused to work for the compensation [illegible] services rendered, but we have not in any instance attempted, neither is it the design of this Association to prevent others from filling our positions, if they desire to do so. Your article next asks, "Why does not the Company comply with the terms demanded?" and then answers the question by taking what guarantee has the Company, when, by so doing, it places itself wholly at the mercy of the engineers. We are happy to say that these doubts, to our knowledge, have not been entertained by any railroad officers except those of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. The request [illegible] other Companies [illegible] with this city, have been [illegible] and satisfactorily complied with, without any apprehension of any future difficulty, nor have they any cause to entertain any doubts of such, [illegible] to show that in accordance with our judgment we are satisfied with the compensation for the services rendered, and that we intend to ask for nothing more, which decidedly is the case. And, furthermore, they have the character and reputation of those who have served them faithfully for years, that there will be no [illegible] used against them.

The next charge is that the engineers are banded together, and the individuals no longer exercise their personal judgment. This is a right that we would not be willing to yield for any personal interest. We will say that in accordance with parliamentary rules, our Association is governed in all cases by a two-thirds vote.

The next charge is that the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. has been selected to try the [illegible] and see how it works. This is not the case; but as the matter is now being tried upon that road, it will be found to be of good material. Your article goes on to say that if the Ft. W. R. R. is forced to comply, [illegible] greater demands will be made upon all other roads, and that the P. Ft. W. R. R. will be attacked [illegible] more seriously than at present. You have no authority for this assertion, whatever. You also say that managers of other roads are seriously alarmed at this association of engineers, which, if successful, takes the control of the roads out of the hands of the owners. In reply to this, we say that we are not insensible of the duty we owe to our employers, and we acknowledge it is our duty to protect their property instead of adopting measures to injure or destroy them or the management of it.

Your article also states that in the case of the P., Ft. W. R. R., the difficulty is not about an advance of wages, but as to the management of the road, which the engineers insist upon having surrendered to them. This charge we are authorized to emphatically deny. We have in no case interfered with the officers in the management of the affairs of the companies. All that is asked by the engineers is a fair compensation, in their opinion, for the labor performed. We are also inclined to say that the engineers are disposed to deal fairly and honorably with the companies, the public and themselves.

We hope this will show to the companies and the public, our future intentions towards them. Respectfully,

G. A. JACKSON,
W. H. WHITNEY,
P. H. BRISBINE,
Committee on Publication.

REMARKS.—All parts of the above communication [illegible] asserts that Engineers are not adequately paid we [illegible] issue with; whether $60 per month for five or [illegible] hours running per day is too much or too little wages for the character of the service performed is a question we will not pass judgment on. We are assured by the President of the road in a telegraphic dispatch published on the 22d inst., that the Company does not refuse to pay an increase of wages. Here is the language of the dispatch: The President of the Company declares that he *now stands ready to pay full compensation for services*, and is willing *to recognize the market rate or customary rate of wages* [illegible] wages or wages proper to be paid, *but as to the rules and regulations for the government of* [illegible] "they will be made and adhered to by the officers of the corporation, and all who choose to take service with the Company will be expected to comply with them."

As we before stated, the contest between the Company and its Engineers is therefore about "rules and regulations," and not about wages. If it be true as set forth by the strikers, that they only ask the same advance that other roads have agreed to pay, there can be no issue on that point, for the President of the company declares that "he stands ready to pay full compensation for services," and is willing to recognize the market rate of wages.

The difference to dispute then must be about the "rules and regulations," else there is no question at issue between the company and its engineers. This the communication flatly denies and asserts that a fair compensation is all they ask. Let us look at this point a moment. In the Fort Wayne *Sentinel* of the 19th inst., we find the published proceedings of the strikers of a meeting held there. The preamble reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, We, the locomotive engineers in the employment of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, on the Western Division thereof, did several days since, send to the President, Directors and General Superintendent a petition, couched in respectful terms, asking for an advance of pay, [illegible]

"AND WHEREAS, Our committee was received in an insulting manner, and any satisfaction in relation to the petition was refused, and is still refused; it is therefore

"RESOLVED, That unless the WHOLE OF THE REQUIREMENTS of the petition are complied with by Monday noon, Jan. 18, 1864, we will not do any further service as locomotive engineers for said Co. [illegible] 6 o'clock p. m., Jan. 18, 1864, UNTIL THE CONDITIONS OF THE PETITION ARE COMPLIED WITH."

It will be seen that "other matters" than an advance of pay were contained in the demand, and the "insult" referred to was doubtless occasioned by the "other matters."

The strikers thereupon resolved that "unless the *whole of the requirements* of the petition are complied with they will do no further service," &c. It is thus proven by confession, notwithstanding the "emphatic denial" of Messrs. Jackson, Whitney & Brisbine, that an advance of pay was not the only demand made by the strikers. What were those "other conditions?" The President of the company says they "were rules and regulations dictated to the company for the government of men—overriding the rules and regulations of the owners of the railway, made for the observance of their employees."

On the 18th inst., the strikers quit work and in a meeting at the place aforesaid (Fort Wayne) resolved among other things:

"*Resolved*, That we will not recede from any of the conditions of our petition to the President, Board of Directors, and General Superintendent, asking for increase of our pay, a reduction of mileage, and other matters therein set forth."

It is here shown that in addition to an advance of pay asked, the strikers dictated to the Company rules in regard to the "reduction of mileage and other matters."

Another resolution reads thus:

"*Resolved*, That we, as engineers, will maintain our firemen in their demand for an increase of wages, and will not accept employment from the company until their petition is granted."

So, then, it appears that one of the "other matters" consists of a resolution not to "accept employment," notwithstanding the company might comply with all their demands—unless it also complies with the demands of the firemen.

Another resolution reads:

"RESOLVED, That we will none of us accept employment from the company until all are given employment in their proper position."

Thus another of the conditions comes to light viz: that the company shall no longer have the power to discharge engineers or firemen. It must take them all, good, bad or indifferent in the lump, or none will go to work, notwithstanding all the other exactions may be submitted to.

The first thought that must occur to the reader after perusing these "conditions" is, has the P. Ft. W. & C. Railway any rights remaining that its engineers feel bound to respect? It is these sweeping and dictatorial demands that occasions alarm in the minds of all the other railway companies, and it was these arbitrary proceedings that moved the President of the company to resist them, and caused him to declare in his published telegram:

That "I have, however, entire confidence that [illegible], industry, money and nerve will bring us through the present strait, and that hereafter we shall have better men, better discipline and better results for the owners of this road than we have had. It is going to cost money and take some time to work the problem out."

The committee in their communication disclaim any intention on the part of their associates to make any inordinate demands on the Fort Wayne or any other road. But they offer no guarantee except the forbearance of the strikers. While human nature, passions, cupidity and selfishness remain as they notoriously are, we submit that mere forbearance is not sufficient pledge against extortion and rapacity. We want every laborer paid a fair and adequate compensation for his work; but at the same time we contend that the men who furnish the capital and employment and assume all the risks of profit and loss, have equal rights with the employee; that combinations, conspiracies or coercion practiced on either side, to get an advantage of the other, is wrong, is bad policy and, in the long run, works mischief to both sides, producing distrust, alienation, discord, and destroys all sympathy and friendship that the employer and employee should feel for each other.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Jan. 25, P. M.—The steamship Canada has just been signaled. She will be up to port in about two hours. Weather quite thick and rainy.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Her Highness the Princess of Wales gave birth to a fine boy at Frogdore, on the 8th inst.

Judgment would be given in the Alexandria case on the 11th of January.

The Frankfort Senate had refused its authorization to the drawing by lottery of the steamer Great Eastern, and had demanded from the Frankfort Consul at Liverpool an account of his connection with the scheme.

Dr. Tarleton, Bishop of Ely, died on the 7th inst.

Parliament had been formally prorogued until Feb. 4th.

The Holstein question matters continued to wear a threatening appearance. The greatest alacrity prevailed in the dockyards at Copenhagen. It was asserted that England had addressed a fourth note to the Federal Diet, urging a conference.

The London *Times* says, with the view of assisting English diplomats and for the protection of British interests, it is not unlikely that the Channel fleet just ordered home, may soon show itself in German waters. It is owing to British counsels that the Danes have abandoned important positions, and sacrificed the greater part of the country which is the subject of dispute; but as there is a great difference between sympathy and interference, England is bound to weigh well the consequences of any act which would entangle her in war to the injury of the Government, therefore the conduct of affairs must be committed, and Parliament will doubtless sanction any step Lord Palmerston may take to preserve the honor and dignity of the nation. The *Times* regards the commencement of the campaign in Schleswig as almost certain within a brief space.

ITALY.—Garibaldi's resignation of his seat was formally communicated to the Italian Parliament on the 7th inst.

Several members urged its non-acceptance, but it was finally accepted, together with the resignations of other members.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

MATTERS IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

Debates on the Enrollment and Confiscation Bills.

THE $300 CLAUSE LIKELY TO REMAIN UNCHANGED.

The War in Arkansas—A Dispatch from Fort Smith.

From Cairo and Below—Lower Mississippi Matters.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE—REBEL CAPTURE AND RE-CAPTURE.

List of Illinois Returned Regiments and their Rendezvous.

THE REBEL PRISONERS AT JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

WHAT OHIO HAS DONE FOR THE WAR.

LATER FROM EUROPE—THE PRINCE OF WALES A FATHER.

THE HOLSTEIN AND ITALIAN QUESTIONS.

FROM WESTERN ARKANSAS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FORT SMITH, ARK., Jan. 22, 1864.

Lieut. Ballard has returned with the flag of truce to that contested region of the Confederacy called the trans-Mississippi division. He ran on the rebel outposts 150 miles south of here. He found Cabell and had a social chat with him. They talked largely of an attempt to re-occupy the line of the Arkansas, but they are not coming. Everybody there is discouraged. They confessed that *one more defeat on Red River and their game is up.*

Maj. E. A. Calkins of the 3d Wisconsin cavalry and Provost Marshal of the district of the frontier has been promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy, for gallant conduct in the field.

Two steamers with Government freight are at Lewisburg, a two day's trip from here. The river is rapidly rising with thirty inches on the bar.

A large lot of rebel prisoners, including seven commissioned officers left here yesterday for St. Louis. Lieuts. Sutton and Berry, with ten men of the 14th Kansas deserted two days since. The lieutenants were under arrest on serious charges. They took horses and stole 100 revolvers and are supposed to have joined some bushwacking gang.

One Taylor, a smuggler, was caught at his tricks here to-day. He had valuable goods and medicines secreted on his person and those of two women, in cheap calico, who accompanied him. Five bottles of quinine were found hitched to their hoop skirts.

Forty of Marmaduke's men made an incursion to within twenty miles of this place yesterday. They robbed and hung many Union citizens. They are closely pursued and will undoubtedly be captured.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The following amendments constitute the only essential difference between the senate enrollment bill and the substitute reported by House Military Committee. The four hundred dollars commutation clause is stricken out, leaving amount $300. The section assigning Quakers to hospital duty is stricken out. A section is added that where draft in any district fails to produce the quota the draft shall be continued till the quota is filled. A clause is added providing that the payment of commutation money does not exempt persons more than one year. There is a proviso that criminals are not exempt, and that persons in military or naval service at time of the draft are not to be taken as substitutes.

Mr. Wilson's bill to secure homesteads to soldiers provides that all confiscated lands, except in towns and cities, be purchased by the Secretary of the Interior, for the United States, and such lands sold for direct taxes, be bid off to the same, and become part of the public domain, and be subject to entry in conformity with the provisions of the homestead law, by soldiers serving two years, or discharged for wounds, or disease contracted in the service, or any person of African descent rendering military service. No person to enter more than eighty acres. That buildings and all permanent improvements be paid for by the pre-emptor within five years, at an appraised valuation.

The Secretary of the Treasury's reply to the Congressional resolution of inquiry, relative to the expense of disposing of the 5-20 loan, and especially the per centage allowed by Jay Cooke to an agent, has been delayed by the pressure of other public business, but is about being made. It will be very elaborate, and will embody financial statistics of this and foreign countries, showing that the 5-20 loan was placed on much cheaper terms than any yet made, either at home or abroad.

The House select Committee on the Bankrupt Law have not yet had a meeting. The Committee on Elections have had under consideration, for several sessions the case brought against Ben. Loan. Only one side has been heard yet. The decision is uncertain.

To-day Mr. Dawes made two adverse reports in the cases of Joseph Segar, of Virginia, and Field of Louisiana. As to the first, it states that Segar received votes in only four out of the twenty counties nominally in his district. The other sixteen were in rebel occupation. Sixteen hundred and sixty-seven votes were cast, of which 1,300 were for Segar. Judging on the ratio of population at 5,100 in the Washington District, the majority could not be considered as acquiescing, since they were under rebel control, and acquiescence implies liberty to protest. Since the Committee on principles determined by the Committee and endorsed by the House, last session, hold that the substantial constituency must be behind the member claiming the seat, and declare Segar not entitled.

In Field's case, the Committee say Louisiana had not been divided into five districts under the new census, as the United States law requires, and no certain returns of the election were ascertained. The military authorities were censured for lending their influence to those lawless proceedings.

Concerning the certificate election signed "John Leonard Riddell, Governor," the committee find it impossible to discover by what process of reasoning Riddell became impressed with the belief that he was Governor of Louisiana. As a conclusion Field is declared not entitled to the seat.

The resignations of Generals Schenck and Garfield were accepted on the same day they took seats in Congress.

VALLANDIGHAM.

It was announced in Supreme Court to-day that Vallandigham's case is under advisement. A decision is expected in a few days. Behind the question of the right of a Military Commission to try citizens, a question of jurisdiction will come up. Some who hold with Vallandigham's counsel in the former [illegible] doubt whether the Supreme Court has either the original or appellate jurisdiction, entitling it to revise the proceedings.

WESTERN STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

Apprehensions having been excited by the great destruction of steamboat property during the fall, that there would be a scarcity of means of transportation on the Western waters, the Government instituted an inquiry [illegible] as to the number of new boats being constructed in various Western boat yards. It was ascertained to be nearly one hundred.

MILITARY.

It is probable that a judicious system of furnishing public prints [illegible] will soon be adopted by the War Department.

The following is the list of the seven Colonels in the Army of the Cumberland, recommended for promotion by Gen. Thomas, with the commendatory language used by him in regard to their conduct, in a special report to the General-in-Chief:

Col. Harker, 65th Ohio, for gallant and meritorious conduct on the battle field of Chickamauga, as well as on other battle fields, and for the care and foresight in providing for his men.

Col. Gustavus Kammerling, 9th Ohio, for making two bayonet charges in the battle of Chickamauga, in one of which he retook battery H, of Regular artillery, and captured five more pieces of the enemy's artillery, and in both of which he routed superior numbers of the enemy.

Col. Daniel McCook, 52d Ohio, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chickamauga, for burning Reed's bridge in the face of the enemy, for holding and keeping open the Lafayette road, for materially assisting Gen. Turchin in his charge and for care and energy in providing for and disciplining his brigade.

Col. Croxton, 4th Kentucky, for gallantly engaging a superior number of the enemy and holding them in check until reinforcements arrived, for remaining on the battle field in command of his brigade after receiving a severe wound.

Col. Grose, of an Indiana regiment, for care in providing for his men, and gallantry in action.

Col. Vandever, 35th Ohio, for gallant conduct in the field, and good care of his men.

Col. Stanley, 18th Ohio, for care in providing for his men, while he commanded a brigade, and assisting in opening the Tennessee River on the night of the 27th of October.

TREASURY MATTERS.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will not put the 10-forty loan upon the market until Congress has perfected the bill to increase the revenue to the desired amount. Nobody here supposes the new loan will draw more than five per cent interest.

MAJ. GEN. M'CLERNAND.

Maj. Gen. McClernand, of Illinois, a short time ago, sent in his resignation unwilling longer to hold a commission, while he is practically prevented from discharging the duties which it virtually imposes on him. The resignation was not accepted, but he has been ordered to report for duty to General Banks.

Brig. Gen. Garrard has been relieved of the charge of the Cavalry Bureau here, and Brig. Gen. Jas. H. Wilson, late Inspector on Gen. Grant's staff, has been assigned thereto. An excellent appointment.

MORE FRAUDS.

Another series of frauds have been discovered in the Treasury Department. A clerk in the Warrant Office has been receiving money from New York and Boston parties for giving preference in order of payment to warrants in which they are interested.

The Hammond court martial opened to-day. Only one witness was examined, Major Christopher C. Cox, Medical Purveyor of Baltimore, who testified to an order from Hammond directing him to cease purchasing supplies at Baltimore, and recommending Philadelphia for future purchases. The examination of Major Cox will be resumed to-morrow.

ATTACKS (A TAX) ON WHISKY.

Senators McDougal, of California, and Richardson, of Illinois, were drunk on the floor of the Senate to-day, and the latter was so boisterous that he had to be removed by his friends.

The Committee on Internal Revenue have prepared a second report which will be sent to Congress in a few days. It comprises a complete tabular statement of receipts from different sources in several districts from the passage of the law to June 30th, 1863, and partial statements to later dates. It appears from these tables that New York produced twenty-seven hundredths, Pennsylvania fifteen hundredths, and Massachusetts fourteen hundredths of the whole amount, independent of income tax, these three States thus paying fifty-six hundredths, while Indiana had but six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and Illinois twice and a half as much. The income tax for 1862 amounts to nearly twenty millions.

LOST A VICE PRESIDENT.

Jas. Pemberton, a mulatto, body servant to Jeff. Davis, arrived here to-day via Fortress Monroe. He says that Vice President Stephens did not make his appearance at the opening of the rebel congress. After waiting five days a messenger was sent to Georgia who returned with the report that Stephens departed clandestinely for Europe.

Extreme distress for food prevails at Richmond. Jeff. Davis is in the greatest despondency, and when at Charleston, told Beauregard to economize powder as much as possible, and if compelled to evacuate Charleston, to retire to the interior of the cotton region, and protract the war till the Northern Presidential election, and take the chances of the Democrats carrying the country, and consenting to a division of the territory.

Charleston has been badly battered by our shells. At Wilmington Davis told General Whiting it was of the utmost consequence that the port be kept open, since if effectually blockaded the Confederacy would be reduced to the greatest straits.

Lee has about 30,000 troops. If Meade had advanced in earnest, the rebels would have been compelled to evacuate Richmond.

Davis still has confidence in Bragg, and superseded him only because compelled by public clamor. Davis told the witness that all old infirm slaves taken from his Brierfield plantation were instantly put to death by the Federals, and the rest imprisoned at Island No. 10, to be sold into Cuba at the end of the war.

Pemberton was to-day questioned by several citizens well acquainted in Richmond, who think his statements entitled to credence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Gen. Pleasanton, of the cavalry, has issued an order to the effect that no excuse will hereafter be accepted for surprise or capture under the plea that the enemy is in our uniform, as no persons will be allowed to approach within rifle-shot till their character is ascertained. Officers surprised will be recommended for dismissal, and privates be tried by court-martial should they prove responsible. Rebels wearing our uniform, caught in the act of making war on our forces, are ordered to be shot on the spot.

Brig. Gen. Getty has been assigned to duty as Chief of Artillery on Gen. Meade's staff.

Three thousand dollars have been raised in the Navy Department to pay the expenses of a race between the gunboat Eutaw and the steamer Kiu-Kiang, which will be from Fortress Monroe to New York. The race will probably take place in a few days, and it is expected the Naval Committees of the Senate and House will be aboard the Eutaw. After the race, the Eutaw goes on the Wilmington blockade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The *Post's* special says:

The speech of Postmaster General Blair, at Annapolis, on Friday evening last, gives much satisfaction here.

Col. Fish, formerly Provost Marshal of Baltimore, was put into the Old Capitol Prison this morning on a charge of fraud and corruption.

The weather in this vicinity continues very mild, and if it continues, a rebel raid down the Shenandoah Valley is not improbable, though the rumors on this subject up to this time are without foundation.

Fernando Wood spoke this morning against confiscation and in favor of peace.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War will meet to-day. It will at once take up the cases of all frauds on the Government.

The Canal Enlargement bill will be reported from the Committee at the first opportunity.

The special to the *Commercial Advertiser* says:

The House Military Committee to-day reduced the commutation clause in the Senate Enrollment bill to $300, and refused to except Quakers and clergymen.

The Senate Finance Committee will to-morrow consider the Tax bill. The Committee, it is said, are divided on Wood's amendment. The impression is the Senate will agree to it.

An important bill will soon be reported from the House Post Office Committee, making the Post Office Department responsible for money sent by mail.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 25, 1864.

By the arrival of the steamer Mary Forsyth, Capt. Green, Clerk Sites, we are in possession of Memphis papers and dispatches to the 23d and 22d inst.

The *Bulletin* has the following Arkansas news:

We had a call, this morning, from a gentleman just arrived from Little Rock, Ark. The good cause is still progressing favorably, and Arkansas will no doubt resume her old position in the Union, except as to being a free instead of a slave State.

The only topic of special interest stirring was an order that had been issued for the arrest of Mr. [illegible], editor of the Little Rock *National Democrat*. This paper has manifested sentiments not calculated to assist the work of reorganization going on in Arkansas, or to encourage the growth of loyal feeling. The following extract from the *Democrat* of the 16th will give an idea of the style ordinarily found in that paper. Referring to the late sham election in Louisiana, it says:

"Some such sort of scheme was contemplated [illegible] attempted in Arkansas, but it will be labor thrown away. An act of Congress will prescribe the way of doing these things, and if men of small minds and large ambition desire to become great men in the land, they must get a majority of loyal voters to indorse them, and not depend upon worn out machinery caucusses, back door conventions and unauthorized elections where a dozen only vote, and returns of which are made to nobody and controlled only by parties interested."

A new paper was about to be started in Little Rock by persons of reliable Union sentiments, which it is understood will labor for the Union cause with fidelity, and help the re-organization movement onwards. When our informant was at Little Rock the State Convention which met on the 8th, was still busy at its labors, perfecting the new constitution. It had, by a decided majority, struck out all provisions of the old constitution favoring slavery, and had introduced provisions placing the State on a free basis. The Convention was a representation from a large portion of the whole State and the best effects were looked for from its labors, which were progressing.

We gather from persons recently arrived from New Orleans, many interesting facts in relation to affairs in the Department of the Gulf. The Texas army has within past few weeks, made several very important advances. General Fitz Henry Warren was occupying Indianola, and reconnoitring the country beyond. In the beginning of the present month an expedition set out from Decrose Point, Texas, and moved up Matagorda Peninsula, in co-operation with gunboats and made some important discoveries relative to the enemy's plans. The rebel gunboat Carr, was destroyed while endeavoring to check any further advance on our part. The expedition was on its return when a large body of the enemy's cavalry were seen charging across the plain with the design of cutting the expedition off. Our troops being very much less in number immediately withdrew to some neighboring sand hills, where, while part were keeping the attention of the enemy engaged, the rest with their bayonets dug up sand and filling their blankets, which they used for bags, soon found themselves well protected, and their inferiority of numbers, equalized by the advantage and security of position. After besieging our troops for twenty hours, the enemy fearing reinforcements, which, in fact, were moving to our assistance, he withdrew, raising the seige and moving for Brazos river, as fast as possible. No very important movements, with an eye to a campaign, are looked for in Texas at present. Maj. Gen. Herron has been appointed to the command of the new district extending along the Rio Grande, and designated the District of the Frontier.

From the Teche country we learn nothing of importance in a military point of view. The army has gone into winter quarters for the present.

Prisoners captured some time ago, near Bayou Choteau, have recently returned, bringing very gloomy accounts of rebel property in Western Louisiana. The people are becoming tired of fighting, and wish to return to their plantations, which are rapidly becoming dilapidated and overgrown. Prices in that section are most exorbitant. Confederate money has declined sixteen cents on the dollar. Gold is worth $18; bad rum $25 per bottle, and everything else in proportion.

The treatment of our prisoners at Natchitoches, Alexandria and Shreveport, is shocking, many wanting the necessaries of life and are poorly clad. An arrangement has been made between Gen. Franklin of our army and Gen. Taylor, C. S. A., for supplying our men with requisite clothing and blankets.

In New Orleans political matters absorb the attention of the people. The recent proclamation of Gen. Banks has given much food for the loquacity of politicians and the press. The Union conventions of this city are becoming quite popular and answering a good purpose. Gen. Banks is still in New Orleans.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Lee, well know in this Department, has for some months past been chief of cavalry of Gen. Banks' staff. He is now organizing a large force of cavalry and will, in all probability, take a leading part in the Banks' campaign, which must soon open.

The papers have at last some definite information in regard to the movements and operations of Gen. Forrest in West Tennessee. Forrest has lately been made a Major General in the rebel army, and placed in nominal command of the department composed of North Mississippi, West Tennessee, and a part of Kentucky, and he avows there are thousands of oppressed rebels in the district, which it will be not only his duty but pleasure to liberate. During the latter part of December he invaded West Tennessee. He had not more than 500 men, and was accompanied by Faulkner, Richardson, Sol Street and others. After a few weeks' labor he succeeded in carrying out with them, as Forrest himself boasted, near 6,000 men. Every house was visited, and every man capable of bearing arms forced to go with them at the point of the bayonet. Union men were special objects of their vengeance, and outrages committed on persons and property may be better imagined than described. Forrest is said to have boasted that there were 20,000 rebels in Kentucky, whom he intended to relieve.

The following law in regard to steamboats has lately been issued at Memphis, by G. N. Carleton, Surveyor of Customs:

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 22, 1864.

Boats without papers are liable to a due of $500. Papers marked permanent are good for one year, except change in ownership either in whole or part, takes place, when they must be surrendered. Papers marked temporary must be surrendered to the Custom House at the port to which the boat belongs, within ten days after arrival at such port—penalty for failure $100. When a boat changes owners, either in whole or in part, the old papers must be surrendered and new ones taken out—failure, penalty $500. When a boat changes captains her papers must be surrendered and the change endorsed thereon—penalty for neglect, $100. Certificates of inspection and gunpowder licences must be posted in some conspicuous place on the boat, the penalty for not complying with this regulation, $100. Boats are not permitted to carry loose hemp, and bailed hemp must not be carried on decks or guards, unless covered with bagging or similar fabric. Gunpowder, spirits of turpentine, oil of vitrol, camphene, and other explosive burning fluids or materials which ignite by friction, must not be carried unless special license be taken out. Violation of any of these provisions will involve a penalty of $100.

A Memphis boat, which arrived from New Orleans on the 21st, reported heavy firing heard for several hours below the mouth of White River, and at one time a dense smoke was seen as if cotton was burning. As the Bertha was coming down Arkansas River, on her last trip, a man was observed running towards her on shore, pursued by a party of guerillas. The fugitive made signs of distress and asked to be taken aboard. As the boat was loaded with soldiers, it was deemed safe to land. So they ran ashore and took the man in. The guerillas rode up and fired their muskets at the craft, but did no damage. The man proved to be a conscript they were trying to take some time ago. A body of cavalry was sent out from Little Rock or Pine Bluff to co-operate with some gunboats in driving out the guerillas who infest the banks of the White River. The cold weather prevented the boats from coming to time, which left the cavalry to make the trip alone. While they were out Dick Taylor fell upon them with a superior force, and drove them down to the very mouth of the river, where they fortunately found the steamer Des Arc, which crossed them over and enabled them to elude the Confederates.

The supper proffered by the citizens of Memphis to Gen. W. T. Sherman, comes off this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Gayoso House.

Maj. T. P. Robb, Aide de Camp to Gov. Yates, and Agent of the State for superintending Hospitals, is quite ill with erysipelas at Jackson Hospital, Memphis. The people of Memphis feel deeply anxious to hear from Gov. Johnson officially, as to the proper manner of procedure to the end of bringing Tennessee back into the Union. They are full prepared to move. The Memphis *Bulletin* is manfully and unreservedly in favor of reconstruction, and the abolition of slavery.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Jan. 24, 1864.

The Assembly to-night adopted resolutions ordering 4,000 copies of the Governor's message in German, 300 in Norwegian, 1,600 each in Welsh and Holland languages. The Senate met but transacted no business. A petition was presented for the formation of a State guard of "Silver Greys," between 45 to 70 to guard camps, &c., the State, and relieve other troops for the field.

Camp Randall is crowded with recruits for almost every regiment in the State. Some 300 recruits, mostly for first cavalry, left to-day. The 14th Regiment have been paid off to-day and received furloughs of 30 days. The 4th Cavalry has recruited up to 1,600 men. The 18th Regiment has re-enlisted and expected home the first of February.

The soldier whom an attempt was made to murder on Saturday is recovering. The man making the attack [illegible] him has not yet been discovered.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. Wagner from East Tennessee, Col. Spicely, 24th Ind., Col. Slack, 47th Ind., Col. Robinson, 74th Ind., Maj. Grill, 24th Ind., arrived to-day. Forty men from the gallant 20th Iowa also reached here to-day on short furloughs, and flew to their respective homes like wild fowls.

The 24th Ind., re-enlisted veteran, came in this morning. They number 400 men. They have been in service thirty months, in the Gulf Department last, and are going to pitch in again in thirty days.

The 17th Ind., and Wilder's battery, arrived to-night. All have re-enlisted for the war. To-morrow will be a grand gala day in Indianapolis. The citizens turn out to greet their returning braves. The artillery will welcome them, banners will wave from all the buildings. Fair ladies smile, and Indiana's sons feel that their welcome is glorious. Soldiers from Indiana may tread proudly, for a nation greets them. [illegible] all that comes, and be glad to do it.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 25, 1864.

Recruiting is progressing very satisfactorily in this State. Week before last 1,800 new recruits were mustered into the service. Last week the number was not quite so large. Many wards and townships have already raised their quotas without receiving credit for veterans.

Assistant Provost Marshal General Parrott, thinks there will be no draft in Ohio under the last call.

Nine thousand new men besides the 5,000 veterans, have already been credited to the State. This number will be increased by 7,000 more veterans, and the balance will be raised by volunteering.

Orders have been received by Gov. Brough, which state that the two dollars premium to recruits has been re-established, as regards those enlisting in colored regiments, for the reason they do not have the benefit of the bounties given to white men.

FROM FRANKFORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 25, 1864.

The speech of Hon. Wm. R. Thompson, of Bullit county, on the Military Bill, was incorrectly reported by your correspondent. He did not say that the State force would be used against Ohio Abolitionists. He said the troops would [illegible] to protect property, negroes included, but he made no allusion to citizens of Ohio or any other loyal State.

No election of Senator yet. The first ballot to-day was as follows: Guthrie 47; Bell 40; Burnham 33; Buckner 6. The last ballot stood thus: Guthrie 47; Bell 42; Burnham 32; Buckner 4. Necessary to a choice 64.

In the Senate Mr. Bristow, from Com. on Military Affairs, reported the following resolution, which was adopted, that the Agent General of this State, is hereby required to procure complete descriptive rolls, as far as practicable, of every enlisted man who has entered the service of the State, or United States, from Kentucky, during the present rebellion, and include the same in his next annual report. Also, that he embrace in said report a succinct history of each Kentucky regiment in the field, or that may have been in the service, or may hereafter enlist, and such other general information as may be of interest to the people.

The feeling in favor of the removal of the capital, and the breaking up of the old political clique at Frankfort, is daily gathering strength.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25, 1864.

The ice in the river gave way shortly after noon to-day, at the foot of Carr street, and an immense field floated down a number of squares, carrying the steamer Emily against one of the new boats in course of construction. Neither boat was materially injured. The floating ice again lodged, however, and brainless people commenced crossing. With the present weather the great crash must come in a few hours.

Preparations are in progress to give Gen. Rosecrans a grand reception on his arrival here.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—The extremely warm weather of the past few days has materially softened the ice in the harbor, and to-day immense fields at the upper end of the city moved down some three hundred yards, forcing the steamer Emeline from her moorings, but doing no serious damage. Several steamers broke their way through the ice, to-day, to a safer position, on the opposite side of the river. The ice has disappeared six miles below the city, and it is thought our harbor will be sufficiently clear to-morrow for all of the ferry boats to run. A speedy general break-up and resumption of navigation are anticipated.

Charles Noyes, who has been on trial for two days, for robbing the United States Express Company of sixty thousand dollars last August, has been convicted and sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Jan. 25, 1864.

The 2nd Minnesota Regiment arrived yesterday. The firemen were out, but as they arrived very scatteringly no other demonstration was made, and the formal reception intended was not given.

A dinner was given them at the International hotel, and they were welcomed home in a speech by Col. Robertson. To-day they have dispersed to their homes.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 25, 1864.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

The 12th Cavalry has been re-organized, and the 17th has been organized, and both are filled to the maximum standard. The 66th, Col. Buck, will arrive in Chicago this evening, and the 12th, Major Hugunin, will probably arrive to-morrow.

Adjutant-General Fuller returns to Chicago to-night, to furlough these regiments, and arrange for their places of rendezvous on the expiration of their thirty days' furlough.

The following are among the indictments presented by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, at the present term, Judge Treat presiding:

George W. Bailey, of this county, indicted for harboring and concealing deserters. Case set for trial Saturday, Jan. 30. L. Weldon for the United States; John E. Rosette for the defence.

Ethan F. Brewster, of Logan county, indicted for enticing soldiers to desert, case set for trial Monday Jan. 28. L. Weldon for U. S., R. B. [illegible] for defence.

Eighty-six recruits reported themselves at the headquarters of Lt. Hobbs on Saturday last and received full uniforms.

FROM SANDUSKY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SANDUSKY, O., Jan. 25, 1864.

Col. Pierson, lately in command at Johnson's Island, reports that since the establishment of the prison there, some two years ago, the whole number of prisoners received up to the 18th inst. was 6,418. Of these 2,98[illegible] were exchanged, 302 discharged on taking the oath, &c., 362 transferred to other prisons, 149 died, 1 shot dead by sentinel, and 3 escaped, which leaves remaining in prison 2,519 rebels.

FROM MOBILE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A *Herald* letter from the squadron off Mobile reports that an English man-of-war was with the fleet, seeking permission to go to Mobile, which had been asked by a flag of truce to our squadron from Fort Morgan.

All the vessels on the station had been engaged in firing into a steamer aground on the bar, which our fleet commander means to have destroyed. Fort Morgan fired on our vessels, but struck none of them.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1864.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1864.

Mr. SUMNER'S, of Massachusetts, supplement to the oath of office precludes the admission to the bar of the Supreme, District and Circuit Courts of the United States and Court of Claims of all persons unless they first take the oath prescribed by the act of 1862.

The Secretary of War was instructed to transmit copies of all proclamations and orders concerning the elections in Missouri and Kentucky issued by military authorities.

A resolution was introduced requesting the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the efficiency of the heavy ordnance used in fortifications, also as to the amount of royalty paid for the manufacture of certain guns, and the cause of the delay of [illegible] rifled guns.

The committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Navy Department are Hale, Grimes and Buckalew.

The Senate took up the rule requiring the oath.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Del., addressed the Senate in opposition thereto.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wis., did not see the necessity for the establishment of this rule, and said the resolution of Mr. Sumner would not affect Bayard, as the Senator had entered on his duties. The Senate has power to expel traitors without the establishment of this rule.

Mr. Sumner's resolution was adopted. Yeas, 21; nays, 12.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., from the Committee on Elections, reported against the claims of Mr. Field, of Louisiana, and Segar, of Virginia, as representatives from those States.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to report a bill providing for an increase of the pay to soldiers in the army. The resolution was referred to a Select Committee of three.

Mr. HALE, of Penn., said our naval expenses would exceed those of the combined powers of Europe, except Italy and Denmark, [illegible] the yearly naval expenses of England and France in the Crimean war.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., reported back the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General, to be selected during the war from among officers not below the grade of Major General, most distinguished for courage, energy and skill. Nothing herein to affect the rank, pay and allowances of Lieut. Gen. Scott.

The consideration of the bill was postponed until next Monday.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, from the Military Committee, reported the Senate's amendatory enrollment bill, with amendments. The consideration of the bill was postponed until Wednesday.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations, which was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

Reports of bills were introduced establishing a navy yard on Western waters; to amend the Pacific Railroad act; to create a school fund out of confiscated property, and authorizing Utah to form a constitutional State government, all of which were appropriately referred.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of organizing a Department of Industry, to embrace an agricultural bureau, a colonization and an emigration bureau, a bureau of mines and mineral lands, and a bureau of freedmen's affairs.

A resolution depreciatory of the *habeas corpus* act, and to prevent illegal arrests and imprisonments, &c., was introduced by Mr. McDOWELL of Ind., and laid over, as Mr. Washburne expressed a desire to debate it.

A series of resolutions were offered by Mr. Egerton, of Indiana, reaffirming the Crittenden resolutions condemning executive assumptions, describing peace and a restoration of the Union without a further waste of blood, and deprecating all revolutionary measures, as tending to divide the Union men of the country. On a debate springing up they were laid over.

The bill reported by Mr. Schenck from the Military Committee, being the Senate's enrollment bill with amendments, was referred to a Committee of the Whole, (not postponed till Wednesday, as stated in the afternoon report.)

In opposing the deficiency bill in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. BROOKS, of N. Y., said the bill proposed appropriating $9,800,000, and opposed its passage, viewing it as the effect of an assumption of power by the executive in creating new offices.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., explained that more clerks were now needed, in order to facilitate the payment of soldiers and other like business.

In some subsequent remarks Mr. BROOKS said it was a delusion to say that the President's emancipation proclamation would end the war.

To which Mr. SMITH, of Ky., responded, as a Southern man identified with slavery, that *there remained behind the rebellion that which gave it strength and power*, and which must be destroyed and overthrown. While the army moves in front the very life blood of the rebellion is drawn from African slavery, and wherever we tap this foundation of rebellion our efforts will be effectual. [Applause.]

Some further debate ensued between Mallory and Wadsworth, of Kentucky, both charging Smith with unfaithfulness to his party, to which

Mr. SMITH responded, by stating that he (Smith) was nominated by a convention which was denounced by the Louisville *Journal* as an Abolition affair. Was elected by 5,000 majority, and men who had owned more slaves than all of them together, had endorsed his voting for Speaker Colfax.

Mr. CLAY, of Ky., asked if he was included in the charge of violating pledges.

Mr. MALLORY replied he had not in the remotest manner alluded to his colleague, Clay.

The committee arose and the House adjourned.

FROM CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A letter from Hilton Head, S. C., 21st, reports nothing of unusual interest.

The shelling of Charleston continued night and day, at intervals of ten minutes.

Charleston is gradually crumbling under this incessant bombardment.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A prize fight took place Sunday morning near Flushing, Long Island, between young Drumgold and Joe Graham. Forty-six rounds were fought, lasting one hour and five minutes, when Drumgold was obliged to succumb. Graham, who is a Canadian pugilist, was almost unscratched.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Money easy. Atlantic currency exchange at the rate of 45@48 for gold in New York. Legal tenders 65@66.

Among the series of resolutions before the Legislature, one concludes as follows:

"That the people still look to Abraham Lincoln as the instrument selected by Providence to lead their country safely through all its perils, and restore it again to a place in which no element of discord shall be found, and that we do most heartily favor his re-election."

It passed the Senate with but five dissenting votes, and in the Assembly, only two objecting.

Late European News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The *Commercial* says private advices from well informed quarters in Europe, state positively that the Schleswig-Holstein question is about to be settled peacefully in agreement between the great powers, in which Denmark has already promised to acquiesce, which will be imposed by Austria and Prussia upon lesser German States, if necessary, by force.

From Louisville.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—A Louisville dispatch to the *Gazette* says: "The city is filled with rumors of an intended rebel raid into Eastern Kentucky. It is said they will enter the State at three different points."

Markets by Telegraph.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, January 25, 1864.

TOBACCO—Market steady and better tight. Sales [illegible]

GRAIN—Buyers were few, owing to the limited amount offered. Sales include [illegible] sacks choice on private terms; [illegible] sacks choice at $1.28; [illegible] prime at $1.25; 14 sacks prime at $1.24; [illegible] sacks only good at $1.23. Buckwheat dull and [illegible] downward. Sales of [illegible] sacks at $1.25. OATS—market inactive. Sales of [illegible] sacks at 97c. Corn dull and drooping. Sales [illegible] sacks new white at $1.20. Rye steady. Sales [illegible] sacks at $1.25. [illegible]

WHISKY—Unsettled. [illegible]

HAY—Government price $1.25 [illegible]

WOOL—Market firm. [illegible]

HOGS—Drooping. [illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25, 1864.

GRAIN—Wheat—Received, 20,000 bu. Market moderately active. Sales [illegible]

[illegible] New York Weekly Bank Statement—Jan. 25.

Decrease in loans	[illegible]
Decrease in specie	[illegible]
Decrease in circulation	[illegible]
Decrease in deposits	[illegible]

New York Market—Jan. 25.

COTTON—Quiet and steady at [illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

WOOL—Quiet and firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower, [illegible]

New York Stock Market—Jan. 25.

MONEY—[illegible]

STERLING EXCHANGE—Firmer and quiet at [illegible]

GOLD—Active and firmer; [illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Firmer.

[illegible]

The Foreign Markets.

By Telegraph.] [PER STEAMER CANADA.

LIVERPOOL, January 8, 1864.

COTTON—Sales of the week were 43,000 bales—market opened with an advance of 1d, but closed quiet and 1d lower than last week for American.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat still advancing. Corn easier. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Steady. Beef declining tendency; pork upward tendency and an advance of [illegible] for new. Bacon buoyant and advanced [illegible]. Lard active at an advance of [illegible].

GROCERIES—Sugar firm. Coffee quiet and steady. Petroleum active with an upward tendency—refined [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, January 9, 1864.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,000 bales. Market firmer and all qualities have advanced slightly. Breadstuffs [illegible]. Provisions firm. Petroleum upward.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Arthur Swazey, Mr. J. E. MILLER and Miss ANNIE L. WOODFORD, daughter of O. F. Woodford, Esq. No cards issued.

Boston papers please copy.

At Verona, Oneida County, N. Y., on the 20th inst., by Rev. H. Clark, at the residence of the bride's father, L. F. Peckham, Esq., Mr. GEORGE B. [illegible], of Chicago, and Miss JULIETTE PECKHAM, of the former place. No cards.

At Adrian, Mich., on the 21st of January, by the [illegible], Mr. HENRY COGSWELL, of New York, and Miss MATTIE A. STEWART, of Boston, Mass.

New York, Boston and San Francisco papers please copy.

At Carrollton, Greene County, Ill., on the 5th of Jan., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. CHAS. C. McLANE of the 2d Ill. Cavalry, and Miss EDETHA C. DEGROFFT.

DIED.

In this city, on the 24th inst., JOHANNA ANNA, youngest child of John F. and Mary L. Davison, aged [illegible] years, 1 month and 6 days.

Funeral on Wednesday at 2 o'clock from the residence of her uncle, R. F. Davison 104 North Carpenter street.

In this city, Jan. 24th, NICHOLAS BUSCH FAR[illegible], aged 60 years, 5 months and 20 days.

Funeral from his late residence, Linden street, between Sedgwick and Wells streets, at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Friends of the family are cordially invited to attend.

In this city, on the 23d inst., E. DEWITT ROBINSON, aged 41 years and 4 months.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, [illegible] street, to the Third Presbyterian Church, West Washington street, at which place funeral services will be held at 2 P. M. to-day.

At New Bremen, Jan. 13th, HERMAN SHEPARD, aged 31 years.

Waterbury, Conn., papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

IN WRAPPERS READY FOR MAILING.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE Commerce and Trade of Chicago FOR THE YEAR 1863, As published in late numbers of the Chicago Daily Tribune.

The [illegible] thing you can send to your friends to [illegible] of the wonderful growth and resources of the Queen City of the Lakes.

Price 25 cents each, or $20 per hundred.

For sale at the Tribune Counting Room, and by JOHN R. WALSH.

January 22, 1864.

TO PRINTERS.—A Boy, who [illegible] opportunity to work under instructions in a printing office at good wages by addressing [illegible] Box 181, Chicago, Ill.

ATTENTION SIR KNIGHTS.—A special conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, will be held at their Masonic Temple, this (TUESDAY) evening, January 26th, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the order of R. C.
J. A. MONTGOMERY, Recorder.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—Having published the Emancipation in a form superior to any public document ever issued in the United States, we desire persons (soldiers preferred) in every county in the Northwest to sell this celebrated and splendid picture. Sample copies, prepaid, by mail, $1.00. Liberal deductions to Agents.
A. KIDDER, Publisher,
Post Office Box 714. 29 Dearborn street, Chicago.

MASONIC.—The Regular Communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge No. 209, F. and A. M., will be held at Masonic Temple, this (TUESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock.
W. F. WENTWORTH, Sec'y.

TO PRINTERS.—Caution! All Printers are cautioned against going to Memphis to work at less than sixty cents per thousand, that being the price established there. Efforts are making here to engage men for the purpose of taking [illegible] By order of the
CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST.
GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN,
43 South Clark street.

SKATING HAS CEASED FOR the present, but EVERITT'S ART GALLERY [illegible] full blast. Eight pictures for One Dollar. 127 Lake street, corner of La Salle.
RAY NIAS, Agent.

STORAGE.—The undersigned will receive Provisions and Flour, for WINTER STORAGE And Shipment on the opening of navigation, at his Docks and Warehouse, [illegible].
THOS. HALE.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between F. Lotz and E. S. Wadsworth, under the firm name of F. LOTZ & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by F. Lotz, who is authorized to collect all debts due the late firm, and who will pay all debts of the same.
Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1864.
F. LOTZ,
E. S. WADSWORTH.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,
TWINES, CORDAGE, LINEN AND COTTON CANVASS.
TENTS, Wagon Covers and Paulins, Silk and Bunting Flags, &c.
A full assortment and large stock of everything in our line.
205 & 207 South Water st., corner of Wells.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
I. P. FARNUM, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS & SHOES, 59 Lake Street.
All orders promptly and faithfully attended to.

TORRENCE, WALKER & CO. Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
46 LAKE STREET, Chicago,
Have in store a full stock of
YANKEE NOTIONS,
Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Goods,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
To which the attention of buyers is directed and a call respectfully solicited.
Post Office Box 783.

GEO. G. POPE
Wholesale Oil and Lamp Dealer
190 CLARK STREET.

Wrought Iron Pipe AND FITTINGS FOR SAME,
[illegible] H. T. CRANE & BRO.,
[illegible] Lake street.

New Advertisements.

MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY.—The Regular Rehearsal of the Society will take place this (TUESDAY) evening, at the Second Presbyterian Church, corner Wabash avenue and Washington street, at 7½ o'clock. A general attendance is particularly requested.
PER ORDER.

CASH ADVANCES.
S. McCHESNEY,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corner South Water and Wells streets, Chicago, will make cash advances on Property in store, for sale in this, or Buffalo, Oswego or New York markets.

WINTER DRESS GOODS AT COST!!!
STRYKER & CO.'S
141 Lake Street.
WOOL BED BLANKETS,
U. S. ARMY BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WINTER SHAWLS,
OF ALL KINDS.
A Large Assortment of
WINTER CLOAKS,
Of every description.
Wool Hoods and Nubias.
Sontags and Skating Caps.
All of the above Goods we are now offering
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST!
To Close the Season.
We have a fine assortment of
Scarlet, Blue & White Opera Cloths
Which we will make up to order AT COST.
WINTER OVERCOATINGS, CASSIMERES AND SATINETS, [illegible] GLOVES, [illegible] HOSIERY, SILKS AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
We are offering these Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices.
STRYKER & CO., 141 Lake Street.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR FEBRUARY, 1864.
The FEBRUARY ATLANTIC is Now Ready WITH THE FOLLOWING
LIST OF CONTENTS:
Genius; My Brother and I; A Half-Life and Half a Life; On the Relation of Art to Nature; Snow; House and Home Papers; The Convalescents of St. Madard; Presence; Glacial Period; Bryant; [illegible] Hall and Newstead Abbey; The Last Charge; Northern [illegible]; Reviews and Literary Notices.
[illegible] The Atlantic is for sale by all Book [illegible]. Price, 25 cents a number. Subscriptions [illegible] CLUB PRICES—Two copies for one year, $5.00, and each additional subscription at the same rate; and an Extra copy gratis for every Club of ten subscribers; or every eleven copies for $20.00.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
The undersigned, Assignee of the late firm of Jos. Coddington & Co., will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 8th, at 12 o'clock, at the Salesroom, 11 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., all the remaining assets of said late firm of Jos. Coddington & Co. and its members, which are as follows, viz: [illegible] real estate, viz: 8 lots in St. Paul, Minn. Nos. 13, 14, 15, block No. [illegible] acres land in Wright County, Iowa; [illegible] Wisconsin. Also, an undivided one-fourth interest in [illegible] Madison street, and in the two stores [illegible] City of New York, subject to the incumbrances thereon. Also, sundry book accounts, notes, &c., an inventory of which may be examined [illegible].
[illegible] BAXTER, Assignee or firm of Jos. Coddington & Co.
New York, Jan. 9, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
Mr. James A. Farlow is associated with us from this date. The style of the firm hereafter will be FARLOW, GREENE & CO. who will continue the Paint, Oil and Varnish business at the old stand, 118 South Water street, Chicago.
SAML. GREENE & CO.
Chicago, Jan. 18, 1864.

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH FAST FREIGHT LINE.
CHICAGO OFFICE, January 25, 1864.
The following described property is on store at the office of Merchants' Despatch, and consignees are [illegible] to call and receive same and pay charges [illegible] notice that all freight [illegible]
[illegible]
W. C. FAHNSTOCK, Ag't.

125 OAK PILES WANTED.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, January 25th, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Friday, February 5th, at the hour of 11 A. M., at which hour the Board will open the same, for 125 White Oak Piles, each 30 feet long, not less than 15 inches thick at the butt, and 8 inches at the point, to be straight and sound, and free from all shakes or defects.
The Piles must be delivered at Chicago by June first next.
The bids must be sealed, accompanied with the names of responsible persons as sureties, directed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Piles."
The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and no proposals will be accepted unless the bidder gives satisfactory evidence to the Board that he is competent, reliable and responsible.
J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR HERRING'S Patent Champion Safes AT DOWAGIAC, MICH.
DOWAGIAC, Mich., Jan. 20th, 1864.
Messrs. HERRING & CO., Chicago.
GENTS—On the night of the 18th inst. our village was visited with a severe fire, which destroyed the larger part of our business street, consisting of a block of wooden stores, in which our store was located. We had one of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes which was severely tried, it having fallen down on a pile of about three cords of seasoned oak wood in the cellar, and remained there until the building and wood was entirely consumed. We found our books all safe, and nothing, with the exception of the leather binding of the books which were nearest the plate from the fire-proof filling. I send you one of the books as a fair sample. I am surprised at the result of the Safe after so severe a test, and now I want you to send me one of the same kind [illegible].
Yours truly, DANIEL LAWRENCE.
The above is the kind of evidence which shows the quality of a Safe in the only way in which the public are interested to know, and Herring's Patent Champion Safe and Herring's Champion (Crystallized Iron) Burglar Proof Safe can only be found at the store of HERRING & CO., 40 State street, Chicago.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of
DICKERSON, STURGES & CO.,
And will continue the
METAL AND SCALE
Business at the old stand of
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
199 and 201 Randolph Street, Chicago.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON,
FRANK STURGES.
Chicago, January 1, 1864.

REMOVAL.
After the 6th of January, 1864, we shall occupy the Rooms,
No. 22 Lake street,
OVER S. L. BARRETT & CO.,
Until the completion of our New Store, now being erected on the corner of Lake and Michigan avenue, and offer our goods at manufacturers' prices.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES.

HERRING'S
Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes
HERRING'S CHAMPION
Burglar-Proof Safes,
WITH
Herring and Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron.
40 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM
Cures Croup Every Time.
Cures Tickling in the Throat.
Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.
Cures Chills and Fever.
Cures Influenza and Sore Throat.
Cures Asthma and [illegible] Consumption.
Cures all if the Directions are strictly followed, or the money will be refunded.
LORD & SMITH,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES,
AT PRATT'S, 12 LASALLE STREET.

CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
KEROSENE LAMPS
175 Lake Street.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1864

WILL UP WHIG OLD HEADQUARTERS.

It is now the settled determination of the people of the North to stand by the Administration and help it fight out this war to a successful issue. Copperheads, if they will not help, should at least insist that every clamoring for peace and cease any further untimely attempts at opposing the efforts of the Government. The war power must be given open and wide scope in carrying on the struggle. We say, therefore, flood the whole South with greenbacks, and the entire rebel system of finance will collapse just as surely as the results of credulous will strengthen the country, and with the destruction of their finances, their armies must go by the board quicker even than the largest army could overwhelm it. We would therefore give every encouragement to a free and unrestricted trade in cotton, and issue the most favorable proposals to the rebels to bring in their cotton, paying them in greenbacks. Be assured the greenback has full confidence in this war, as well as the bayonet, and that the cotton now piled in every house throughout the gulf States, and the black bands which have failed it, if properly applied, will be more speedily upon the gala of peace, and lead all the people out once more to the blessings of liberty and prosperity.

MICHIGAN SOLDIERS' VOTING BILL.

Our Lansing special dispatches have informed the readers of the Tribune that a bill is before the Michigan Legislature, with every prospect of passing, conferring upon the citizen soldiers of that State the right to vote. It should be promptly enacted. It is but sheer justice to the soldiers. Every consideration of right and policy demand that the bill do succeed. It is useless to multiply arguments showing the propriety and necessity of such an act. The Copperheads oppose the bill, but for no other than the miserable reason that the soldiers will not vote their ticket if unfranchised. And why will they not vote the Copperhead ticket? Simply because it is a disloyal ticket and they are traitors down to the back bone, sworn to support the flag of their country, and to crush traitors wherever found. As a consequence they constantly misrepresent and despise the sympathizers of traitors. For the end we offer reason in the Copperheads resist the passage of the bill conferring upon the soldiers of Michigan the right to take part in the elections of that State. If they were generally Copperheads not a vote in that disloyal organization would be polled against the bill. The cry of unconstitutionality would never be heard from them. The sufficient answer to that objection is, let the bill be passed and its constitutionality tested by the courts when the proper time comes. If the Copperheads believe that the Supreme Court of Michigan will declare the soldiers' vote unconstitutional, let them allow the bill to become a law, and then test the question. The sufficient answer to that objection is, let the bill be passed and its constitutionality tested by the courts when the proper time comes. If the Copperheads believe that the Supreme Court of Michigan will declare the soldiers' vote unconstitutional, let them allow the bill to become a law, and then test the question. The cry of unconstitutionality would never be heard from them. The sufficient answer to that objection is, let the bill be passed and its constitutionality tested by the courts when the proper time comes. If the Copperheads believe that the Supreme Court of Michigan will declare the soldiers' vote unconstitutional, let them allow the bill to become a law, and then test the question.

BEAUTIFUL READING FOR COPPERHEADS.

We reprint a remarkable article from the Richmond *Whig* on the proposed repeal of the habeas corpus law by the Congress of the rebel Congress to force all classes between eighteen and sixty-five into the army, exempting none but cripples. The *Whig* denounces these measures as folly and madness, and proceeds to show that it is utterly beyond the power of the Confederate administration to maintain a man more in the field than they now have. It demonstrates that a larger army cannot be fed, clad, or supplied, and that the industry of the South can sustain a certain scale of white men. If the proposed measure is to be carried out, who is to take care of the negroes who are becoming restive and dissatisfied? A few old men, and boys, cannot hold down [illegible] and keep them in order.

The *Whig* also shows that the stock of cattle and horses in the rebel States is nearly consumed. For beef the commissary is obliged to fill back on milch cows. Of bacon and mutton the supply is exceedingly scarce; would be a galaxy. We therefore cordially second Secretary Chase's present efforts to swap greenbacks for cotton. The more of our currency the rebel masses possess the less motive they will have to carry on their war; but they will have strong pecuniary reasons for ending the struggle. We say, therefore, flood the whole South with greenbacks, and the entire rebel system of finance will collapse just as surely as the results of credulous will strengthen the country, and with the destruction of their finances, their armies must go by the board quicker even than the largest army could overwhelm it. We would therefore give every encouragement to a free and unrestricted trade in cotton, and issue the most favorable proposals to the rebels to bring in their cotton, paying them in greenbacks. Be assured the greenback has full confidence in this war, as well as the bayonet, and that the cotton now piled in every house throughout the gulf States, and the black bands which have failed it, if properly applied, will be more speedily upon the gala of peace, and lead all the people out once more to the blessings of liberty and prosperity.

This vessel was run ashore and lost, and the owners are now here to recover $12,000, her alleged value.

The Tax on Spirits.

The investigations of the Committee of Ways and Means on the taxation of spirits has developed much interesting information. The annual consumption of spirits, as shown by the New York trade, is about 100,000,000 gallons. By the census of 1850, 96,781,302 gallons were produced in the loyal States alone. Under the Excise law, tax was paid up to October 30, 1864, on 32,610,000 gallons.

This is, of course, largely below the year's consumption, and is to be explained by the certainty of increase in the earlier months of the war, that the supply could never be subdued. It will be agreeable reading to them. We also beg of them to peruse the articles copied from the North Carolina papers on the same subject discussed by the Richmond *Whig*. They will be highly edified at their own funeral. A sanguine tone—at the confidence they express of willing the "Yankees" and "Abolitionists" very soon, accomplishing their "rights" with little more effort. Indeed, it is delightful reading matter for our dear Copperhead brethren.

We also publish an article from the North Carolina *Progress*, and another from the Raleigh *Standard*, which should be read by all who wish to understand the feeling towards the Richmond Junta in the Old North State.

BRING IN THE COTTON.

Mortars, cannon, Greek fire and bayonets are not the only elements in the successful prosecution of war. They are useful in their way. Men are sometimes so persistent in their determination to outrage the requirements of civilization, of humanity and religion, that blood letting is the only process that will cool their temperaments and bring them to a realizing sense of duty, and in such cases we are in favor of physical agencies freely administered. But the patient often needs other remedies in addition to medicine. So with our rebellious patients of the South. Keep administering the iron and leaden pills, but apply the other remedies, and among them a vigorous use of their "King cotton" will be found to work like a charm. Cotton, which for so many years has exercised royal prerogative over us. We have been so long under the sway of the Socialist fiber that we have become well acquainted with its character, and believe that it can be employed against the rebellion with tremendous force, and that in so doing we shall be snatching from them the very misspring of their power. To this end every restriction should be removed from its purchase, except such as are absolutely necessary, in a military point of view. The specials which hitherto have tended alarmingly only to result in corruption, of the worst description, should be revoked and a free trade allowed, so far as it does not cause detriment to military operations. Either let the business in cotton be absolutely free or prohibit it altogether, for any other course only induces corruption, but, better than all, let the trade be free. With the advance of our armies in the spring campaign, immense quantities of cotton will fall into our hands which is now stored away in the interior of Texas, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi for safety. Let this cotton be brought into market without delay in any manner which shall be the quickest and most practicable.

The reasons for this are simple and obvious to reflection. Every bale of cotton shipped to England is equivalent to $250 in gold, to draw against. In this light it would be an actual saving of money to the Government, because it would materially aid the manufacturing interests of the North, and, in addition to the people, because these would be a decided reduction in the necessaries of life, as merchants, besides shipments of cotton would save shipments of coin, and to the country at large, because the finances of the country would be at once brought into a healthier condition.

There is instance in the objection that greenbacks will help the rebels. They will work the opposite effect and lead to ruin the rebel cause. Mr. Davis, in the rebel Congress, gives a startling illustration of the possible fact, and warns the rebels of the effect of taking greenbacks. The Richmond papers are vehement in their denunciations of merchants who prefer greenbacks to the rebel shinplaster fiat in the shadow of the rebel capital, and the Confederate merchants which circulate in Secessia is a loan to our Government, interest free, of that much to the rebels. If we could buy one million bales of cotton from them, paying them fifty cents a pound in legal tender, the purchase would amount to two hundred millions of dollars, and for practical purposes it is the same as a loan to the Government without interest of $200,000,000. It would enable the Secretary of the Treasury to issue that amount of greenbacks, relieving the present system of currency inflation. If one half of that could be shipped to England and sold for gold, the proceeds would enable the Secretary of the Treasury to sell one half of the other half of the cotton, thus paying off over a hundred millions of dollars of rebel fiat, leaving in circulation less than seventy-five millions of rebel shinplasters, or less than twenty-five per cent. The export of gold ceasing, the speculation in it would necessarily cease, and it would rapidly depreciate, and the whole system of rebel finance would come down. In every respect, to the country

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Spirit Stolen—Gifts of Loyalty—American Colonization Society—Whittling at Confiscation—Gold—Bills in Washington—Indemnification Act Explained—Imprisonment Again—Democratic Caucus—The Shelling of Charleston.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1864.

THE SPIRIT STOLEN.

In Committee of the Whole, yesterday, after I had mailed my letter, Fernando Wood's amendment to the Revenue Bill was adopted by 85 ayes to 30 nays.

The amendment is as follows:

Provided further, That all spirits on hand for sale or distilled prior to the date of this act or put, shall be subject to the rates of duty provided in this act, from and after the 1st day of January, 1864, except that spirits which have been actually taxed under the law approved July 1, 1862, shall not bear more than the additional or increased tax provided for by this act.

An amendment was also adopted, placing an additional tax of twenty cents per gallon on adulterated spirits, sold as whisky, brandy, wines, &c. This vote is a great blow to speculators who have purchased large quantities of spirits on which the duty was paid, and on all those who hold large quantities of destroyed. The total value of all kinds of distilled liquors manufactured in the United States in 1860, was over twenty-four millions of dollars, and in 1863, it is expected the revenue alone, at 60 cents per gallon, will reach $60,000,000. So that it will be seen, great and absorbing interest is taken in this question. Individuals are now here, some of them representing capital invested in spirits to the amount of nearly a million of dollars. The Peoria distillers have a delegation here, and as that county manufactures probably more than all the remainder of the State, these gentlemen represent a large amount of capital in distilling. The product and value of spirits in 1860, as per census report, were distributed as follows:

	Gallons.	Value.
New England States	2,143,220	$1,543,838
Middle States	26,126,160	18,810,379
Western States	64,746,782	46,617,683
Southern States	3,765,140	2,711,301
Pacific States	12,241,411	8,813,617

Illinois now stands the second State in the manufacture. It will be seen that the receipts, viz:

	Gallons.
New York, per annum	21,633,743
Illinois, "	15,140,900
Ohio, "	12,140,000

Kentucky, where so much "bourbon" is put up, need to come from, makes but 8,000,000 gallons of spirits per annum, together.

There is a good deal of excitement among the holders of spirit to-day, and they say that the Fernando Bill, as amended, will never pass both houses; that Fernando Wood is only holding out for a price, &c., &c. They may be right, for it is impossible to say what a legislative body will do twenty-four hours ahead. It seems to me, however, that the odds are heavily against them, judging from the heavy majority in favor of Wood's amendment.

MEMORIAL FROM CHICAGO DISTILLERS.

During the debate on the above clause, on motion of Mr. Arnold, the following statement from distillers of Chicago was read from the Clerk's desk:

The undersigned, distillers of the city of Chicago, would respectfully present to the Committee of Ways and Means facts in relation to the distilling interest of this city. In the city of Chicago there are four distilleries, which, in the aggregate, consume daily about one hundred and two hundred and fifty bushels of grain, of a yearly monthly audit for said four establishments about thirty thousand gallons of high-wines. In the city of Chicago are still extensive cattle and hog yards, containing about 50,000 head of cattle in a half fattened condition. The question presented to the Committee is, simply, how to collect the largest amount of revenue from the distillers with the least burden to the manufacturers, and we propose to present some facts in relation to the matter, to arrive at a proper solution of the question.

We would say that these distilleries, should be organized in such a manner that the largest amount can be raised upon grains, articles, and the smallest amount upon the manufacturing portion. So soon as the amount of the excise levied upon the manufacturer, exceeds its price in the market, then the manufacturer stops production. The consumer is then enabled, under such circumstances, to sell and will continue to use the capital merely for the purpose of supplying the demand for the consumption.

To illustrate the argument: let us take a distillery running one thousand bushels of grain and making one thousand gallons of high-wines per day, and the tax is fifty cents per gallon, or five hundred dollars per day. This tax is added to the cost of the high-wines, and the consumer is compelled to pay it. Now, if the tax is increased to one dollar per gallon, the consumer is compelled to pay that sum, and the distiller is enabled to add the increased tax to the cost of the high-wines.

An amendment was also adopted, placing an additional tax of twenty cents per gallon on adulterated spirits, sold as whisky, brandy, wines, &c. This vote is a great blow to speculators who have purchased large quantities of spirits on which the duty was paid, and on all those who hold large quantities of destroyed. The total value of all kinds of distilled liquors manufactured in the United States in 1860, was over twenty-four millions of dollars, and in 1863, it is expected the revenue alone, at 60 cents per gallon, will reach $60,000,000. So that it will be seen, great and absorbing interest is taken in this question. Individuals are now here, some of them representing capital invested in spirits to the amount of nearly a million of dollars. The Peoria distillers have a delegation here, and as that county manufactures probably more than all the remainder of the State, these gentlemen represent a large amount of capital in distilling. The product and value of spirits in 1860, as per census report, were distributed as follows:

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MEMORIAL FROM CHICAGO DISTILLERS.

During the debate on the above clause, on motion of Mr. Arnold, the following statement from distillers of Chicago was read from the Clerk's desk:

The undersigned, distillers of the city of Chicago, would respectfully present to the Committee of Ways and Means facts in relation to the distilling interest of this city. In the city of Chicago there are four distilleries, which, in the aggregate, consume daily about one hundred and two hundred and fifty bushels of grain, of a yearly monthly audit for said four establishments about thirty thousand gallons of high-wines. In the city of Chicago are still extensive cattle and hog yards, containing about 50,000 head of cattle in a half fattened condition. The question presented to the Committee is, simply, how to collect the largest amount of revenue from the distillers with the least burden to the manufacturers, and we propose to present some facts in relation to the matter, to arrive at a proper solution of the question.

We would say that these distilleries, should be organized in such a manner that the largest amount can be raised upon grains, articles, and the smallest amount upon the manufacturing portion. So soon as the amount of the excise levied upon the manufacturer, exceeds its price in the market, then the manufacturer stops production. The consumer is then enabled, under such circumstances, to sell and will continue to use the capital merely for the purpose of supplying the demand for the consumption.

To illustrate the argument: let us take a distillery running one thousand bushels of grain and making one thousand gallons of high-wines per day, and the tax is fifty cents per gallon, or five hundred dollars per day. This tax is added to the cost of the high-wines, and the consumer is compelled to pay it. Now, if the tax is increased to one dollar per gallon, the consumer is compelled to pay that sum, and the distiller is enabled to add the increased tax provided for by this act.

Transportation in the Department of the South.

An investigation is about being had of the prices paid for marine transportation in the Department of the South and elsewhere. It is known that certain steamers have been paid for as many as ten or fifteen trips over, and are still being paid for at the same extraordinary rates. These steamers are mostly in the hands of New York Copperheads, and the investigation will be surprising in its developments. There is now a claim before the authorities for paying out for one of these steamers lost through the carelessness or design of her captain, and it can be proved in this case that, while eleven thousand dollars would have been an ample price for the boat, over two hundred thousand has been actually paid for her.

This vessel was run ashore and lost, and the owners are now here to recover $12,000, her alleged value.

The Tax on Spirits.

The investigations of the Committee of Ways and Means on the taxation of spirits has developed much interesting information. The annual consumption of spirits, as shown by the New York trade, is about 100,000,000 gallons. By the census of 1850, 96,781,302 gallons were produced in the loyal States alone. Under the Excise law, tax was paid up to October 30, 1864, on 32,610,000 gallons.

This is, of course, largely below the year's consumption, and is to be explained by the certainty of increase in the earlier months of the war, that the supply could never be subdued. It will be agreeable reading to them. We also beg of them to peruse the articles copied from the North Carolina papers on the same subject discussed by the Richmond *Whig*. They will be highly edified at their own funeral. A sanguine tone—at the confidence they express of willing the "Yankees" and "Abolitionists" very soon, accomplishing their "rights" with little more effort. Indeed, it is delightful reading matter for our dear Copperhead brethren.

We also publish an article from the North Carolina *Progress*, and another from the Raleigh *Standard*, which should be read by all who wish to understand the feeling towards the Richmond Junta in the Old North State.

BRING IN THE COTTON.

Mortars, cannon, Greek fire and bayonets are not the only elements in the successful prosecution of war. They are useful in their way. Men are sometimes so persistent in their determination to outrage the requirements of civilization, of humanity and religion, that blood letting is the only process that will cool their temperaments and bring them to a realizing sense of duty, and in such cases we are in favor of physical agencies freely administered. But the patient often needs other remedies in addition to medicine. So with our rebellious patients of the South. Keep administering the iron and leaden pills, but apply the other remedies, and among them a vigorous use of their "King cotton" will be found to work like a charm. Cotton, which for so many years has exercised royal prerogative over us. We have been so long under the sway of the Socialist fiber that we have become well acquainted with its character, and believe that it can be employed against the rebellion with tremendous force, and that in so doing we shall be snatching from them the very misspring of their power. To this end every restriction should be removed from its purchase, except such as are absolutely necessary, in a military point of view. The specials which hitherto have tended alarmingly only to result in corruption, of the worst description, should be revoked and a free trade allowed, so far as it does not cause detriment to military operations. Either let the business in cotton be absolutely free or prohibit it altogether, for any other course only induces corruption, but, better than all, let the trade be free. With the advance of our armies in the spring campaign, immense quantities of cotton will fall into our hands which is now stored away in the interior of Texas, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi for safety. Let this cotton be brought into market without delay in any manner which shall be the quickest and most practicable.

The reasons for this are simple and obvious to reflection. Every bale of cotton shipped to England is equivalent to $250 in gold, to draw against. In this light it would be an actual saving of money to the Government, because it would materially aid the manufacturing interests of the North, and, in addition to the people, because these would be a decided reduction in the necessaries of life, as merchants, besides shipments of cotton would save shipments of coin, and to the country at large, because the finances of the country would be at once brought into a healthier condition.

There is instance in the objection that greenbacks will help the rebels. They will work the opposite effect and lead to ruin the rebel cause. Mr. Davis, in the rebel Congress, gives a startling illustration of the possible fact, and warns the rebels of the effect of taking greenbacks. The Richmond papers are vehement in their denunciations of merchants who prefer greenbacks to the rebel shinplaster fiat in the shadow of the rebel capital, and the Confederate merchants which circulate in Secessia is a loan to our Government, interest free, of that much to the rebels. If we could buy one million bales of cotton from them, paying them fifty cents a pound in legal tender, the purchase would amount to two hundred millions of dollars, and for practical purposes it is the same as a loan to the Government without interest of $200,000,000. It would enable the Secretary of the Treasury to issue that amount of greenbacks, relieving the present system of currency inflation. If one half of that could be shipped to England and sold for gold, the proceeds would enable the Secretary of the Treasury to sell one half of the other half of the cotton, thus paying off over a hundred millions of dollars of rebel fiat, leaving in circulation less than seventy-five millions of rebel shinplasters, or less than twenty-five per cent. The export of gold ceasing, the speculation in it would necessarily cease, and it would rapidly depreciate, and the whole system of rebel finance would come down. In every respect, to the country

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The Old Franklin Press.

The Newport *Mercury* of Saturday says:

In 1800 we sold the old Franklin Press to John H. Mowry, of New York, the first printing to place it at the Patent Office in Washington or some equally public and safe place, that it might be seen by coming generations. Congress refused any action to secure its preservation for future generations, as it was the first press upon which the Declaration of Independence from the time of sale until last week we had lost all trace of the Press, but now we learn that Mr. Mowry has generously offered it to the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and on Monday next, the 183th anniversary of the birth day of Franklin, the Press in connection with the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop will receive it in behalf of the Society.

This act of Mr. Mowry will be gratifying to many who have desired its preservation, and although Newport should have retained it, Boston is best identified to be, for there it was first used, having been sent from England in 1716.

Trowbridge.

Some of our copperheads sak who is "Trowbridge," whose letters from New York in blockade-running were recently captured and published. N. P. Trowbridge was formerly of Augusta, Georgia. He was originally a negro-driver, became poor at secession, and went to Virginia, where he bought up slaves for the Georgia market. In that way he made a fortune and became what is called a "first-class secession gentleman." Of late he has been out of the negro-trading business for some years. Souther, who is mentioned in the letters, was formerly Provost Marshal of New York. Insurance Company, of which one of the Lamars was President. Dart was formerly a cotton factor in Virginia, and went to Richmond early in the rebellion.

Gen. Lane Sued Him for the Soldiers.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR:—In a communication signed "Citizen of Rose Hill Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society," Rose Hill, Dec. 19, published in Monday, which, I doubt not, is well deserved, Mr. Sickels thanks the ladies for providing him with an overcoat. I would say for myself and my fellow-soldiers that we shipped to Gen. Lane's order, and sold for one hundred dollars each, which would have been a good price for them, but Gen. Lane refused to pay for them, and we had to sue him for the other half. Gen. Lane has since paid us, and we have no complaint to make against him, but we do not like to be unjustly accused of selling clothing intended for the soldiers.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Effect of the Cold Weather—Suffering in the Streets—Mass Meeting—Political Situation—Gen. Schofield—Gov. Gamble Persecuting Missouri.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17, 1864.

The cold term has had its fluctuations during the week, but still retains its hold on the harbor, and checks any military movements of importance throughout the State, or its contiguous territory in Arkansas. Last Saturday the city was in a state of thaw and the mildness of the weather induced the steamboats to try and cut out a channel in the river for the purpose of towing steamers now at the levee to the opposite shore. The work was stopped, however, by the second cold snap, which followed during the night, and the next morning the ice was rigid again. Ever since, the teams have continued to cross on the ice the same as usual, and the harbor is sealed with the iron hand of King Ice.

There has been tremendous suffering in the interior since the cold term set in, and the stories of the suffering of live stock almost curl one behind. Not less than twenty-five thousand hogs have frozen to death on and off the railroads. One shipper lost 600 head on the North Missouri Railroad. The danger from the severe weather is beyond computation. Trains on that road were stalled in snow, and by disabled engines nearly a fortnight, and all that time there was no mail received here from St. Joseph or the country on the line of the road. The extraordinary situation, superadded to the misery caused by the war and by guerillas, has afflicted Western Missouri, with an unparalleled suffering, which must forever cause the winter of 1864 to be remembered with a shudder. There are instances unattended by the families freezing to death on the open prairies, in houses too, and the impossibility of communication with the endangered residents rendered the suspense between expected relief and death horrible to imagine.

Little need be said of the military situation. There are many of the returned from Dixie, who need watching, and who are closely watched by our soldiers. All present appearances of a rebel raid from Arkansas or any other quarter has passed away. The weather is too much, even for guerillas. The Western part of the State is subject to raids from the vicinity of the Indian Territory, only as the Osage will soon be a foaming torrent, and that is a barrier to an advance from Arkansas to the Heart of the State. Our cavalry are within 30 days setting upon the Dishman's principle of hitting a rebel head whenever they see it, and consequently, in this period of cold and snow, guerillas do not pick up a large number of stray guerillas, and knocking them in the head. Horse stealing has stopped on account of the cold, and the inhabitants generally are rejoicing at the cessation of the steadable horses, and partly through the vigilance of our officers in preventing it.

The political situation is not so easily disposed of. All parties, excepting the radicals, seem to be a chaotic state—the radicals alone maintaining a firm and consistent ground. The conservatives and copperheads find it hard to discriminate between one and the other, and the radicals are hardly able to point out the difference in the military situation now and what it was a few months back, and hence believe their calumnious are the result. Secretary Chase for not granting before what he has granted now. Verily these political mercenaries are puzzling.

Many of your readers will remember what a fuss was made about two years ago by the Chicago Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce on account of its secession proclivities, and the formation of a Union Merchants Exchange which was to ostracize the loyal members of the mercantile community. Time works changes. To-day the present Union Merchants Exchange is quite as loyal as the Union question as the old Chamber of Commerce. Former minute men, Wide-awakes, rebels and copperheads—all conservative chaps mingle in harmony. Not long since they held a public meeting on Change, which was presided over by a man who was arrested as a rebel. Such Unionism is practically a deception upon the community.

The Ladies' National League of the city held a meeting a few days ago, to consider the proposal of the Western Sanitary Commission of Chicago, that they should hold a mammoth *Fair* for sales $100,000. In view of the drain on the West by the Chicago and Cincinnati fairs, and the success of the last season, the ladies of the League declined to enter upon the task, but it proposed. To aid it by a concert, Jennie Lind to favor the effort.

Captain Edgerton, late of the 10th Minnesota, has been authorized to recruit a colored regiment.

FROM NASSAU.

Blockade Running—The Business More Brisk Again—Passengers taken Off the Cornubia—Arrival of a New Branch of Blockade Running.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

NASSAU, Jan. 9.—There are now in the channel here some of the blockade runners, seven of which arrived on the 24th ult., and left recently, and two came back empty, getting in here this morning. One of the successful ones, the Cornubia, stopped in to-day. I am assured here that blockade running has been livelier for the last three weeks than for any time since the war began. Of course the class and the character of the vessels is no secret here. Among those now here is the sixty passenger steamer Alabama, which has made over forty successful trips. She went ashore off here at Gingerbread Ground, but got off light; looks like a Glasgow built fast steamer, and claims that she is low fast for over the Vanderbilt.

The Cornubia was boarded by the Vanderbilt early yesterday morning, which created a fluttering among the women on board. After leaving all some precious chary. The Cornubia brought in a pleasant, cheery gentleman who proved himself to be Captain Hasell Holdcroft, late of the 60th regiment of Savannah, Ga., and second to be much of a lion with the Rebels and no less agreeable both to gentlemen and women in the society of Nassau. He was said to be a brother of Captain Fisk's command, with instructions to divide the men in equal numbers and send them to the 2d and 3d Infantry. The 2d, 3d, and 10th muster their commissioned officers out of the service. The men are still at Schofield Barracks, and their former comrades now organizing for purposes of invasion.

We will say to Congress and to President Davis that from a careful study of the last Census Report of the United States" will correct or destroy many perturbations in their minds as well as our own. Let them legislate so as to increase the number of cows and think no more of the negro. The land, then, instead of being desolated by war, and the inhabitants gaunt with privations and misery, will flow literally with milk and honey, as in times of yore.

A census taken now, as recommended by his Excellency Mr. Davis in the same manner as that of 1860, under the districts where it might be effected, would show plainly the waste of war. How many men between the ages of 18 and 45 fully would be found wanting? How many peaceful, industrious inhabitants would be found absent, having, through a change in their channels, found their way into the free states, actually filling up the houses in every part of that land, so that none are crammed? How many of the houses in the region passed over by the contending armies would now be found occupied? How many negroes would be found absent, ready to return with muskets in their hands? How many horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, would be found remaining? What has been the produce of our fields last year in cotton, sugar, corn, flour, oats, potatoes, cattle and hogs, and what amount remains unconsumed?

"But above, all, what progress have we made in the slave power more secure than before we seceded? Are we in such a condition as to promise ourselves even with republican France, all Africa, both of home and abroad, exemption from duties and high taxation? What have we to hope for, both as regards slavery and the prospects of the Southern Confederacy?"

FROM THE 15TH ARMY CORPS

A Glorious Record of Illinois Boys

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP OF FIFTEEN-TO ARMY CORPS, Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 4, 1864.

We have been finally volunteering as veterans. Day before yesterday only sixty of the 48th Illinois infantry had volunteered, and this morning there has been sworn into the United States service four hundred and ten men for three years or the war. Total, 470.

It is the proudest record of the war, and one that history furnishes no parallel to. Men of the 15th army corps, (and the 48th Illinois regiment is the first of this corps that volunteered,) men that, during the three months past, have marched eight hundred miles through Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, fought two battles and followed up two routs, finishing the catalogue of their vicissitudes and trials by marching from Knoxville to Bridgeport, one hundred and seventy-five miles, without shoes, clothing, or rations, and in many instances, using their trowsers and drawers for the purpose of keeping their torn and bleeding feet from the frozen ground and sharp rocks, arriving at Bridgeport with their ragged banners, tattered garments, and shirts worn for thirty days, because they have not stopped long enough to wash them; with a beard disguised but not subjugated by in their direct front and wide every prospect for other campaigns akin to and like the last, under their eyes and evident to him whose discrimination is not dulled, re-enlist for three years longer or the war.

These noble Illinois boys will stay these three years, and twenty others, but what they will see the restless branches trunk of rebellion cut, piled and burned.

Too, that that grand army corps is led by the "renegade" John A. Logan, the man the Vallandighammers say sold his Democratic birthright for the bobbage of an Abolition Major General.

That "renegade" will one day take back to their homes twenty-five thousand Egyptians that will whip, at the ballot-box, (and if need be, any other way,) those Judas-kin spoons that dared to confuse the name Democrat and traitor only to have write of prescription over the forged signature of Democracy.

JEWS ASSISTING SOLDIERS TO DESERT.—On Tuesday last Governor Stevenson arrested five clothing dealers of the Jewish persuasion for furnishing citizen's clothing to soldiers in order to enable them to desert.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1864.

The demand for money seems to be little, if any, more pressing than it was last week. The banks are in a position to accommodate more readily if it is possible for borrowers to employ. There appears to be no end to the apparent plethora of money in the hands of capitalists. For real estate investments money cannot become more plentiful, and the only doubt is as to the judgment of those who buy, but there is a very decided improvement in the demand for money.

The exchange market is not reported materially to-day by bankers. With some it is easier, while others say it is firmer. The rates are unchanged. The selling range was 60¾—the lower figure for large parcels to favorite customers. On the whole we regard the market as decidedly firmer, for probably all the banks made certain to keep to favorite customers from the "current" 9 10, viz: ½.

Dispatches to Jas. Boyd, Esq., No. 31 Clark street, gave the prices of Gold in Wall street as follows: at 9.30 a. m., 143½—9.40, 143—9.45, 142¾—9.50 a. m., 142¾, closing heavy at the second board at 142¾. The market here opened firm at 143, but soon declined to 142¾@143, closing firm at 143 bid.

Silver 125@135, and for large lots of large coins 130 might have been obtained. Legal tender notes steady at 54 buying and 55¼ selling.

The following was our official statement of the earnings of the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Railroads for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Passengers	$1,498,230 00
Freight	1,715,475 00
Miscellaneous	132,000 00
Total	$3,345,705 00

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Passengers	$1,171,333 00
Freight	2,112,000 00
Miscellaneous	50,000 00
Total	$3,333,333 00

New York Stock Market—Jan. 23.

Reported by F. G. Whitehall & Co., commission stock and bond brokers, 31 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st bd.	2d bd.		1st bd.	2d bd.
U. S. 6's, 1881	105	105	Quicksilver	31	31
U. S. Coupons	105	105	Pref.	65	65
Erie (com.)	97½	97½	Mich. Central	97½	97½
Pref.	107½	107½	Mich. Southern	91	91
Cleve. & Pitts.	110	110	Ill. Central	107½	107½
Pref.	110	110	Cleve. & Toledo	107½	107½
Rock

Miscellaneous.

WHO MINDS A COLD!

[illegible]

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM,

[illegible]

S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM

[illegible]

Storage.

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

To Gas Consumers.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—[illegible]

GAS FIXTURES.

[illegible]

Artificial Legs.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS. [illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Beware of False Prophets.

[illegible]

Cedron Bitters.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

[illegible]

CEDRON BITTERS

[illegible]

To Contractors.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, [illegible]

[illegible]

Book Binders.

[illegible] Blank Book Manufacturers AND BOOK BINDERS.

[illegible]

Varnish.

NORTHWESTERN VARNISH [illegible]

Sewing Machines.

[illegible]

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

W. M. ROSS, of the late firm of W. M. Ross & Co. [illegible] DRY GOODS BUSINESS, FOR CASH, under the firm name and style of ROSS & GOSSAGE, [illegible]

W. M. ROSS. CHARLES GOSSAGE.

Chicago, Jan. 18, 1864.

ROSS & GOSSAGE,

Successors to the late firm of

WM. M. ROSS & CO.

167 and 169 Lake Street,

Will offer for the next few weeks great inducements to Purchasers of Dry Goods, by a

CHEAP LOT

OF

Plaid Poplins,

Plaid Valencias,

Plain French Poplins,

Plain French Merinos.

A RICH ASSORTMENT OF

Colored & Black Moire Antiques,

Plain and Fancy Silks,

Plain Black Silks,

Cloths and Cassimeres,

Flannels, Blankets, etc.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

Our entire Stock of

WINTER CLOAKS & SHAWLS

[illegible]

Great Reduction to Close.

A lot of

EMBROIDERIES, LACES AND FANCY ARTICLES

AT

HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICE.

ROSS & GOSSAGE,

167 and 169 Lake street.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership [illegible] WELLING, COFFIN & CO. [illegible]

CHARLES H. WELLING, LEMUEL COFFIN, JOSEPH B. ALTEMUS.

Philadelphia, December 31, 1863.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned [illegible] PETTIT & SMITH [illegible]

PETTIT & SMITH, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

THE COPARTNERSHIP [illegible]

ADOLPHUS JAEGER, FERDINAND JAEGER, EMIL JAEGER.

F. & E. JAEGER,

[illegible]

Crockery, China, and Glassware,

108 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

NORTH-WEST COR. LAKE AND CLARK STS.

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - $500,000.

E. AIKEN, President. E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

CONVERSE & KENNETT, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

JOHN S. ROBERTS & SON, [illegible] PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

R. T. MONTAGUE & CO. [illegible] Commission and Forwarding Merchants. [illegible]

DAVID STUART & CO. AMERICAN Produce Commission Merchants, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. [illegible]

GRIFFIN BROS., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

146 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.

[illegible]

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, PROPRIETOR,

Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts.,

MANUFACTURE

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead,

LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE.

[illegible]

BOILED LINSEED OIL,

[illegible]

TERMS CASH.

Mortgage Loan.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE. [illegible]

Iron and Machinery.

CLEVELAND IRON AND [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1864.

WABASH RAILWAY CASES.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE WALKER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE SUSTAINED.

We present below an abstract of the opinions of Judge Walker in the celebrated Mandamus cases, which had their origin in the attempt to give an air of validity to the Wabash Railway Act. The abstract, while it is much more brief than the opinions, shows the main topics considered by the Judge in forming his conclusions in the matter, and clearly indicates the grounds upon which the decision is based. We trust that its proportions and its brevity will be more satisfactory to the general reader than the opinion at full length.

The first opinion is that in the case of "The People, ex rel. Hatfield, vs. the Secretary of State."

This case, as our readers will remember, was an application by the relator for a Mandamus commanding the Secretary of State to deliver to him out of the Secretary of State's office, a certified copy of the Wabash Railway Act, as "a Law of the land."

[illegible]

ABSTRACT OF THE OPINION OF MR. JUSTICE BREESE.

The very able, thorough and conclusive opinion filed by Mr. Justice Breese in the two cases of "The People ex rel. Keyes vs. the Secretary of State," and "The People ex rel. Hatfield vs. the Auditor of State," premises that as the two cases are, in their origin, nature and object inseparable, he shall consider them as one. [illegible]

[illegible]

It is therefore impossible that the Supreme Court, entertaining such views, could consent to award any process to the Secretary of State, to compel him to certify this bill to be a law—to give to a bill which, according to parliamentary usage and our own system of law making, is yet in fact, is yet in an unfinished state, the force and effect of a law.

THE RICHMOND WHIG ON THE REBELLION.

The New Conscription Bill Denounced.

More Men can Neither be Spared, Fed, Clad or Armed—Food Alarmingly Scarce—Currency Worthless—Railroads Worn Out—The Devil to Pay Generally with the Cause, and no Pitch Hot.

[From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 18.]

The cry is for great armies. Everybody is to be put in the ranks, except such as are detailed.

Very good, if by so doing we can end the war next year and be done with it. But let us look at a few facts.

An army correspondent, writing from Longstreet's Corps, says there are 3,000 barefooted men in that corps alone. From Johnston's (late Bragg's) army comes a piteous appeal for blankets and clothing. Lee's army is also in need of blankets, and not a week ago a paper, reputed to be the Government organ in this city, called upon the ladies to devote their energies to knitting socks for the soldiers. For some weeks past the Young Men's Christian Association has been furnishing cotton yarn to be knit into socks for these same soldiers. Woolen yarn was not to be had. Day by day the clothes made for the soldiers exhibit less wool and more cotton.

What is the prospect for clothing next year? *The blockade of Wilmington is now so rigidly enforced that supplies from abroad cannot be counted upon.* An intercepted letter from Nassau, printed in the Yankee papers which came by the last flag of truce, states that "nothing has entered Wilmington for a month." We must then depend on the home markets for clothing materials. What do we find? Any one who buys beef has discovered that the quarters and sides are rapidly diminishing in size. Younger cattle are being slaughtered every year. It is now thought we will have to fall back upon milch cows. As cattle diminish, mutton must be substituted, and hence the sources both of leather and wool may be expected to decrease every month. Thus the prospect at home does not encourage the belief that we will be able to clothe armies larger than those which are now shivering in nakedness.

An army must be fed as well as clothed. The facts just stated in regard to the supply of beef, apply with even more force to the question of subsistence than to that of clothing. Very little bacon is left, beef is going, and mutton will hardly feed great armies, even if the supply were double what it is. It is said that Gen. Lee, during his late visit to this city, exclaimed that the citizens had no right to indulge themselves while the soldiers were living on a quarter of a pound of meat per day. The hue and cry against the starvation of Yankee prisoners has scarcely subsided, and the excuse that three of our largest hospitals were forced to do without meat for a day or two at a time has not been forgotten. East Tennessee, on which we relied mainly for supplies has fallen into the hands of the enemy. The clamor about impressments and the stoppage of supplies on their way to market, still rings in the ears of the Government. The standing crops in entire counties have been impressed at one fell swoop, under the plea that in no other manner could a sufficient supply for the army be certainly secured. Under this system, and because of a real scarcity as well, flour of a low grade is selling this day in the Confederate capital at $120 a barrel. It appears, therefore, that the prospect of feeding the army already in the field, much less once or twice its size, is not encouraging.

Without labor there can be no production. Our labor is that of the African slave, who [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] easy to do with [illegible] will be [illegible] great and production.

The case is not finished yet. Horses must be fed as well as men, or an army. Without horses is a body without limbs. With very great difficulty horses barely sufficient to serve the purposes of the existing army are obtained. Last Spring large impressments of horses were made in this city and throughout Virginia. It was a matter of doubt whether the horse, [illegible] dray, cart, and indeed all the horses in the city not indispensably necessary to the business of the Government should not be seized. The question of horse feed was a serious indeed. With one hand the Confederate officials seized the horses of the citizens and with the other seized forage of all sorts from the people in the country to feed them with.

Farmers ceased to send hay, oats and corn to town. To send was to insure impressment. During the winter, Stuart's cavalry had been scattered over the State to procure food and to recruit. The absence of Hampton's Legion and the worn down condition of the remainder of Stuart's horse, enabled [illegible] And even now, when the harvests have been gathered but a few weeks, the Quartermasters of the army of Northern Virginia can tell a strange story of the distance which their forage has to traverse before it reaches them. Yet it is proposed to double the army, and of course to increase the trains proportionately.

Still another addition to the sum must be made. An army must have, besides wagons and trains, muskets, cannon and ammunition. Pemberton's enormous losses of the two former at Baker's Creek and Vicksburg, and Bragg's at Chattanooga and [illegible] losses of muskets at Gettysburg and in the retreat, must have left a bare sufficiency of both to supply present needs and to make good the annual wear and tear. With regard to ammunition, we know what Lee suffered at Gettysburg for want of it. We know further, that whenever a battle begins, ordnance officers are sure to telegraph for more ammunition. We have never had a superabundance, and since the port of Charleston has been closed, Wilmington almost hermetically sealed, and the richer beds of Tennessee have been wrested from us, it is not likely that we ever will have more than a full supply for the army on its present footing.

It may be said that we have a whole winter before us in which to make guns, cannon and powder *ad libitum*. So we had last winter, with comparatively open ports through which to draw supplies from abroad. Yet Lee fell short in Pennsylvania, and Richmond was so bare that cartridges had to be taken from the boxes of a portion of the city troops to fill his own with. Yet next spring we are to have twice, perhaps thrice as many men in the field as we had last spring, with thrice as many muskets, thrice the number of cannon, and thrice the need of ammunition.

Thus, in the last analysis, we find we have an army poorly clad, scantily fed, indifferently equipped, badly mounted, with insufficient trains, and with barely enough ammunition. To remedy the evil, we are going to double, and if possible quadruple the number of men and horses, taking away every efficient master from the agricultural districts, and leave the laborers on whom both men and horses depend for existence a prey to natural idleness, and with every inducement to revolt. If this be not judicial madness, the history of desperate measures adopted by feeble and affrighted councils do not present an example.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Great Excitement about the Rebel Conscription Law.

THE CONFEDERACY REPUDIATED.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, Jan. 18, 1864.

The wholesale conscription law is creating great consternation and excitement in the western portion of North Carolina, where preparations are being made to resist it. Public meetings are being held, some of which openly repudiate the Southern Confederacy, and favor a return to the Union. The North Carolina *Progress*, in commenting upon a speech delivered in the rebel Senate, by Mr. Brown, says:

"We tell Mr. Brown and those who think with him, once for all, that if the inveterate revolutionary measures which he advocates shall be attempted to be carried out—if the civil law is to be trampled under foot by the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and every able-bodied man placed in the army from sixteen to sixty-five—if no man is to have a hearing before a State Judge, as to the right of the enrolling officer to seize him, and if the rights of the States are to be ignored and swept away by the mere creature of the States, the common government, the people of North Carolina will take their own affairs into their own hands, and will proceed, in Convention assembled, to vindicate their liberties and their privileges. They will not submit to a military despotism. They will not submit to the destruction of their rights, personal and civil, in this or any other war. We say what we know to be so. A vast majority of our people are restless and excited on account of the threatened encroachments upon their liberties by the Congress at Richmond; and we most respectfully and earnestly warn the members of that body not to kindle a flame which no effort can extinguish. Pass these measures—suspend the habeas corpus in order to silence our courts and force our whole population into the army—break faith with the principals of substitutes—repudiate the currency of the country—levy a tax in specie to pay the interest of the funded debt—continue in full operation the tithing and impressment laws at the same time—do these things, Mr. Brown, and the people of North Carolina will arise in their majesty and assert their sovereignty. There is no power to prevent them from doing this; and woe to the official character who shall attempt to turn the arms of Confederate soldiers against the people of this State! North Carolina will not be the slave of either the Congress at Richmond or Washington. She is this day, as she has been from the first, the key-stone of the Confederate arch. If that stone should fall the arch will tumble.

DANGERS TO NORTH CAROLINA.

[From the Raleigh Standard Jan. 15.]

We are now reaping the bitter fruits of "Peaceable Secession," in forcing from their once happy and peaceful homes into the army all from 18 to 45 years of age, to be driven to the slaughter like oxen to the shambles. And to fill up the thinned ranks, the present Congress now has before it a monstrous proposition to conscript all from fifteen to sixty-five years of age, and make them subject to military law. Which the Richmond *Examiner* boldly denounces as nothing less than an attempt to make Mr. Davis Dictator.

Let us examine and see what kind of a body it is that is imposing such burdens on the people of North Carolina.

We have a Congress, the legislation of which is controlled by members from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and other places, who impose odious and oppressive laws upon us which can no more be enforced on the people of the States which they profess to represent, than upon the people of New York or New England. The chief cause of the revolutionary war which sundered the connection of the colonies from the mother country was that the English Parliament imposed oppressive laws on the colonies which did not affect the people of England themselves. No conscript law can be enforced upon the people of Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, nor on a large part of Virginia, Florida, Mississippi or Texas. [illegible] law, nor tithing, nor impressment law, can be enforced on them, while those irresponsible [illegible] may force from their homes every [illegible] in North Carolina able to bear arms, regardless of age or condition, and place them in the army, as is now urged by them in Congress, and leave the helpless women and children to starve. They may put us under a military despotism, and place over us a Dictator, and impose taxes and burdens on us which are insupportable, and there is no redress, unless North Carolina will protect her children.

Is it not an outrage on every principle of free government for men of desperate fortunes, professing to represent other States, on whose soil they dare not set their foot, to make and enforce odious and oppressive laws on our people? Are we prepared to submit to this? If not, then let every man arouse himself before it is too late, and denounce these attempts to betray our liberties and place us under a military despotism. Let every man that can speak or write denounce these outrages on civil liberty until their denunciations are heard and heeded in Congress.

But, if Congress, in a spirit of desperation, should act the tyrant, and impose such crushing burdens on the people of North Carolina as are insupportable, then they should demand of the Governor that he forthwith convene the Legislature in order to call a State convention of the sovereign people to take into consideration what is best to do to relieve our people from the grievous burdens imposed upon them.

If the independence of the Confederacy cannot be achieved by the strength of our population up to 45 years of age, it is clear to any reflecting mind that it will not be done by placing in the army the few left, upon whose labor all are dependent for food. Without food our present army must disband, and without food our helpless women and children must perish. Let the people speak out, write to their representatives in Congress, pass meetings, and remonstrate against these iniquitous schemes to enslave and starve the population. If you do not, silence will be construed into submission and approval of the chains that Congress is forging for us. We have too long implicitly trusted to such architects of ruin as Wigfall & Co., who are now for placing every man in the army, and all under the control of a *Dictator*.

Trust them no longer. Remember their fall promises. The dwellers in the garden of Eden, when they listened to the tempting promises of Satan, were not worse deceived [illegible]

[illegible]

Notice to Shippers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF, AND General Western Produce.

[illegible] PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF AND QUICK RETURNS MADE. [illegible]

ADAM KNIGHT & SONS, 22 Water Street, N. Y. City.

HOGS, HOGS, HOGS!

[illegible] LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS [illegible]

Express Lines.

GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH.

A FAST FREIGHT LINE FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON TO All Points in the West AT REGULAR RAIL ROAD RATES.

The Great Western Despatch is a FAST FREIGHT LINE established by the United States Express Company for transporting merchandise from New York and Boston to the West that will not bear Express charges, and is required in quicker time than is made by ordinary Freight Trains. All merchandise ordered from New York and Boston by the Great Western Despatch will be brought at the following rates:

[illegible]

Great Western Despatch Freight is shipped via Erie Railway, Lake Shore and M. S. R. Rs. WITH ONLY

ONE TRANSFER

Between New York and Chicago, making better time than any other line, except the regular Express Company's.

M. H. LOVERY, Agent, 78 Broadway, New York. GEO. J. DOGGETT, Agent, 28 State st., Boston. W. H. PERRY, Supt., Buffalo.

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Dr. Sweet's Liniment.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

[illegible]

Every Horse Owner

[illegible]

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

Medicinal.

LALLEMAND'S RHEUMATISM, Gout and Neuralgia SPECIFIC.

J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, NO. 146 LAKE STREET, Agents for Chicago.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Price $1.50 per Bottle.

DR. JOHN L. LYON'S FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS,

Are the only known remedy that will successfully and invariably restore and regulate the female system, removing all irregularities and producing health, vigor and strength.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

[illegible]

Lyon's Periodical Drops

[illegible]

Lyon's Periodical Drops

[illegible]

Lyon's Periodical Drops

[illegible]

Lyon's Periodical Drops

[illegible]

Lyon's Periodical Drops

[illegible]

C. G. CLARK & CO., NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, PROPRIETORS.

LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, Chicago, General Western Agents.

ASTHMA CURED—Relief guaranteed [illegible]

Constitution Water.

[illegible]

CONSTITUTION WATER.

The Great Remedy for the

CONSTITUTION!

AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Constitution Water

[illegible]

DIABETES

[illegible]

CONSTITUTION WATER

[illegible]

Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.

[illegible]

In Dysmenorrhea, or Painful Menstruation, and Menorrhagia, or Profuse Flowing.

[illegible]

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION.

[illegible]

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating.

[illegible]

PHYSICIANS

[illegible]

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

[illegible]

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

[illegible]

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE $1.00.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

Morgan & Allen, General Agents, [illegible] New York.

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To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

[illegible]

Life Insurance.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE [illegible]

THE CITY.

THE THEATRE AND TIMES.—The papers necessary to the suit for libel by McVicker against the *Times* were filed yesterday. *On dit* that the dramatic critic of the *Times* is about to enter a counter suit for slander or libel in the *programme*.

ALLOTMENTS.—The allotments made by the members of the Mercantile Battery for the benefit of their families here, has been received. The money will be paid on application to the War Fund Committee at No. 3, Court House.

LARCENY IN A HOTEL.—On Sunday night, some thief went into the room of Thos. Williams, a boarder at the Girard House, and rifled his pockets—stealing some $20. No clue to the thief has yet been discovered.

RUSH STREET BRIDGE.—The bridge [illegible] the river at Rush street was [illegible]. It is not ready for crossing by foot. Probably will be to-morrow; the [illegible] nearly all laid down.

WAR MEETING AT THE GROVE.—Lieutenant Colonel O. S. Mann, of the 39th Illinois volunteers, will address the people at the Grove this evening, and impress them with the necessity of filling up the decimated ranks of the gallant old Phalanx.

PERSONAL.—Lieutenant A. Fellows, Acting Quartermaster of the 39th Illinois regiment, left town yesterday morning to rejoin his regiment at Hilton Head, S. C., after enjoying a brief visit to his family and friends.

THE RIVER.—The exceeding mildness of the weather during the past few days has had its effect on the ice in the river, which is completely cleared out as far up as State street. It must not, however, be supposed that navigation is opened; we shall have some cold weather yet.

LARCENY.—William Nelson, a member of the [illegible] Illinois regiment, was arraigned at the Police Court, yesterday, for the larceny of a watch and $4.50 in money from L. E. Disbrow. The officer of his company being present and claiming him as a deserter, he was turned over to the military authorities.

CONVERTED REBELS FOR THE NAVY.—A few days ago we noticed a number of rebel prisoners who had taken the oath of allegiance, and enlisted in the Navy. On Sunday 80 more rebel prisoners from Rock Island, passed through here on their way to New York, having enlisted in the Navy.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL AT BRYAN HALL.—The Livingston Reformed Dutch Church, (corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets), will hold a Fair and Festival at Bryan Hall, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. Business men who dine "down town" will find an excellent dinner at the lower hall, each of these days, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

ROBBERY.—James D. Rubert, a member of the 6th Illinois regiment, was yesterday inveigled into the notorious house lately kept by Con Wagner on the Southwest plank road just outside the city limits, and robbed of $150 in money and his watch. His Delilah—Agnes Cambly was arrested; she will be tried this morning.

NEW PROPELLER.—A new propeller is being built by Doolittle & Olcott, for Gideon Truesdell, at their dock on Wells street, near the Bridewell. It is intended to go into the lumber trade at Muskegon. Its dimensions are: Length of keel, 125 feet; beam, 27½ feet; hold, 10 feet. She will have a tonnage of 400 tons, is very strongly built, and will rank as an A* vessel.

PRINTERS' STRIKE IN MEMPHIS.—There is a strike among the printers in Memphis, and a gentleman connected with the *Bulletin* of that city was in Chicago yesterday, trying to get men to work on the cases in that office. He received numerous visits at the Sherman House, but as the callers were all members of the Typographical Union, he secured very few hands from among them.

THE 89TH ILL. REGIMENT.—The gallant 89th has re-enlisted to a man, and is now on its way home from Chattanooga on furlough, and to fill up for future service. Among all the brave men who have gone out from our State there are none who have done better service than the boys of the 89th; their friends in the Fox River Valley of will welcome them home.

EXTENSION OF THE WEST SIDE RAILWAY.—Judge Fuller has contracted for a sufficient quantity of iron to extend the City Railway up Milwaukee avenue to the city limits, and to double the track on West Randolph and West Lake streets to the city limits. The tracks will be laid as soon as the weather will permit—the iron and cars will be ready, as the cars are building and will be completed by the time the track is laid, which will be in a few weeks at farthest.

BOLD THEFT.—James Smith, a private of Company I, 12th Illinois Cavalry, was arrested at Camp Fry on Saturday by officer Ellis on a charge of having stolen a watch from William Wing of Dixon about the 1st of November. The watch was found on his person. The prisoner had worked for Mr. Wing in Dixon, and left suddenly at the time stated, the watch also disappearing. It was worth $45. He had also taken away a horse as far as Sterling, from which place he sent the animal back. He was held over in $800 to answer the charge in the Circuit Court.

DINNER TO COL. BAFFIN.—A select party of about thirty of his intimate friends, gave a dinner to Colonel A. Baffin, of the 19th Illinois, at the Briggs House, last evening. We only need to state that it was given on Robert Burns' birthday —at Robert Harvey, Capt. James, John Alston, John McGlashen, and other wholesouled Scotchmen were there and participated in the festivities. Mine hosts of the Briggs House displayed their usual unsurpassed hospitality. Of course they had a very pleasant re-union.

Colonel Baffin left the city with Gen. McArthur, as Captain of the Highland Guards, and is now at home on a short furlough, and his friends are but too happy to meet him, and extend him this befitting testimonial of their remembrance and respect.

DOUGLAS MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—The Executive Committee of the Douglas Monument Association, consisting of Hon. F. C. Sherman, Right Rev. James Duggan, D. D., D. A. Gage, and John B. Turner, were authorized at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the 23d inst., to provide a design for the proposed monument, the cost of which not to exceed $50,000. The design or designs to be submitted on or before the 25th of March next, it being the intention of the Trustees to commence the work immediately after adopting a plan with as little delay as possible. It was also resolved that

A sum not to exceed seventy-five dollars ($75) will be paid for the plan adopted, and the Committee will not be responsible for any plan or plans that may get injured or lost.

In this connection it is desired by the Committee that all agents of the Association are hereby earnestly requested to make immediate returns to the Association of all moneys which they may have collected, and those agents who cannot further act in behalf of the above object are requested to return their commissions, diplomas, &c., belonging to the Association.

The friends of this cause in all parts of the country who will give information to the Association of any collections made by authorized persons or otherwise, and not forwarded by them, will render a great service to the society, which will be duly appreciated by the public.

RACINE COLLEGE.—An informal meeting of a few friends of Racine College, was held last evening at the Sherman House, the object being to consider plans for raising, in the cities of Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Buffalo and Racine, some $14,000 towards the restoration of the institution, which, it will be remembered, suffered severely from the effects of a late fire. The money received from the insurance companies, amounting to $6,000, is required to be kept intact, as it is intended to be appropriated to a fund for the erection of a large central building, to be used as a chapel, which will connect as wings the two buildings at present existing; the whole forming an edifice of [illegible] architectural beauty. [illegible] prepared by Mr. Mills, of New York.

This addition to the College is much needed, for, besides the ability of converting the separate edifices into a single structure, the room hitherto used as a chapel is required for other purposes, owing to the rapidly increasing requirements of the institution, which was never in such a flourishing condition as at present. The Chicago Trustees intend appealing to the citizens for pecuniary aid, which appeal, it is hoped, will not be in vain. There are at present studying in the college some 120 students, of which twenty-five or thirty are from our city. As the late conflagration was confined to one of the college buildings, the business of the institution has not been materially interfered with.

The meeting adjourned till 7½ o'clock on Saturday evening next, when the gentlemen will meet in the office of S. H. Kerfoot, No. 71 Dearborn street.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—Yesterday afternoon, the eastern express train on the Rock Island railroad, consisting of two baggage and seven passenger cars, crowded with passengers and soldiers, met with a severe accident, four miles west of Joliet, by which one man was killed and four others wounded. It appears that the engine had broken one of the rails, [illegible] while crossing, and the baggage and three of the passenger cars were precipitated down an embankment some six feet in height. The baggage and two of the passenger cars were turned over on one side, while the third careened into the second one, crushing it badly. [illegible] The passengers and contents were thrown violently [illegible] piercing screams rent the air. One man, who was standing on the platform, was crushed to death [illegible] Another had his arm forced through a window and had it broken. [illegible] Among the wounded are: Henry [illegible], of Illinois, killed; Marcus [illegible], of Chicago, badly wounded; [illegible]

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

REV. O. H. TIFFANY AT BRYAN HALL.

Life Afloat—Value of Our Navy—Its Exploits—Examples of Heroism—Our Duty to Sailors.

LECTURE IN AID OF THE BETHEL FUND.

The exploits of the American Navy formed the subject of an interesting lecture at Bryan Hall, by Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Evanston. The proceeds of the lecture were devoted to swell the fund for the Bethel about to be built in Chicago for the use of sailors. There was a good attendance; several military gentlemen occupied seats on the platform. The Dr. was introduced by W. H. Brown.

The lecturer gave a glowing description of the sailing ship, its almost weird like faculty of moving, propelled by an unseen power, its beautifully symmetrical proportions, which excite and gratify the eye, the perfect harmony of action existing on board, obtained by an entire subservience of all to one will which is all supreme—more so, in fact, than a European autocrat. He spoke also of the value of the floating castles which form our navy, and the complete dependence of all commercial interests upon the national power as established by the navy upon the ocean. The history and exploits of the navy had been too much neglected; our people had but a very vague idea of the nature of the actions performed by our navy, though all were conversant with the details of land engagements.

The speaker then entered upon the subject matter of discourse—the exploits of the American navy. He began at the beginning, narrating the gallant exploit of John Gallup, on the 16th of May, 1636 in Long Island Sound. This was the first battle ever fought by Americans; it was a signal victory. Mr. Oldham had been murdered in his own boat which was taken possession of by fourteen Indians. In this the first naval victory ever gained the ram was used—that arm which has played such an important part in the history of the present war. He fixed his anchor to the prow of his vessel and ran her down; threw the Indians overboard and thus avenged the murder. The first blood shed in the conflict for independence was shed on the water near Rhode Island, on the 10th of June, 1772, when a party of sixty-four men, dressed as Indians, set the Gaspee on fire, and made the first decided stand against British oppression.

From that to the present time, the exploits of the Navy were followed, the prominent scenes being picked up and skillfully handled. The feats of Paul Jones—he who hoisted the flag of Independent America the first time, and on board the "Bon Homme Richard" fought the Serapis and forced her into a surrender while his own vessel was sinking—formed the subject of a most skillful piece of word-painting. The close fight yard arm to yard arm, the sturdy rejoinder of Jones, "I have not yet begun to fight," the Serapis on fire, the resulting explosion, the boarding scene, the repulse, the surrender and the subsidence of the vessel beneath the waves, were presented as vivid realities. Then came the burning of the Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli, and the deeds of the gallant Decatur and his noble crew. The fight between the Constitution and La Guerriere and the battle of Lake Erie brought down the record to our own times, and formed the connecting links between the glorious past and the struggle of our own day.

The lecturer then turned to the present rebellion, the events of which had fully borne out the original character of the navy. As the first conflict on the part of this nation was on water, so the first shot of the rebellion was fired at the "Star of the West." At the breaking out of the rebellion the navy consisted of but 2,415 guns in 80 vessels, of which very few were in Northern ports. But it had maintained a blockade, along an extent of 3,500 miles of coast, besides opening up the Mississippi. In fact it had, in the language of the Secretary in his recent report, guarded 9,614 miles of coast and shore with the following results in captures: schooners, 547; steamers, 125; sloops, 151; brigs, 30; barks, 26; ships, 15; smaller craft, 117—Total, 1,045, with an aggregate value of over thirteen millions of dollars, and all this by what Mr. Jefferson the First was pleased to call a "paper blockade."

It is unnecessary to follow the lecturer along the course of the present war, illustrating the Norfolk Navy Yard, the battle of Port Royal, the contest between the Monitor and the Merrimac, the capture of Island No. 10, running the blockade, and the capture of New Orleans. They were all graphically treated; all described in language the most choice and eloquent, winning repeated bursts of applause.

The lecturer then spoke of the men of the Navy, those gallant sailors whose acts are recorded in a nation's heart, whose stout arms and brave hearts were true and reliable even when the officers quailed. While we remember the gallantry of a Decatur or Lawrence, we must never forget Oscar, the boy of 12 years old, who served the gunners on the Varuna at the battle of New Orleans, who, when the passing-box was carried from under his arm by a ball, cooly took another. John Davis assistant gunner on board the Valley City, who was in the magazine while a shell struck the cover from a barrel of powder, and sat down on it to keep the sparks from going in. Neither can we forget the men of the Cumberland, who threw their arms around their guns and went down with them. And that one nameless hero who having lost both legs, stepped forward on his stumps, pulled his lanyard and fired his gun before he fell back dead.

The following eloquent appeal in behalf of the seamen terminated the lecture:

"Let it never be said with truth that the brave men who go down to the sea in ships and have done all these noble things, are uncared for in the homes which they protect and honor. Let us be careful of them in port, as they defend us on the waters. Especially let the churches in which we render thanks to God for the victories they have achieved, stand open that they may worship there. We do not forget that one of our noblest commanders on a Sabbath day entered a Christian church, and in the absence of a clergyman, conducted the religious services. Let all our seamen be brought under religious influences; let them be made to feel at home by having some church called by their name. Let it be a free church; let a free gospel be proclaimed in it. Let them hear there of the Captain of our salvation, and Heavenly Harbor.

'Where all the ship's company meet,
Who have sailed with their Captain below!'

Let its spire tower heavenward like a mast, [illegible] the Cross which [illegible] liberty to the race, and the Flag which secures freedom to the nation. Let the eye of the departing seaman greet this triple blazonry, the Cross, Stripes and Stars, and in the free winds play with that flag, and wrap its folds of heavenly hues around him; it will carry him in his thoughts the vision of the cross [illegible] when he floats over the glassy sea, and beneath the burnished skies of another hemisphere, he will recall the glittering spires of a true faith, and in memory will hear borne on the spicy gale that comes breathing its strange [illegible] the sound of the church-going bell and the rich melody of strains that awake the memories of forgotten years and bring back the sweet scenes of home that are far away over the blue waters of the ocean. And if at God's command the storm rises, and they mount up to the heavens and go down again to the depths, but their soul is melted because of trouble, and they reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's end—then as they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, the defenders of that flag may be saved by that Cross."

The lecture was listened to with breathless interest, the stillness being broken only by the outbursts of applause which were not unfrequent. A very general desire was expressed that the lecture should be repeated.

A. T. STONE AT BRYAN HALL.

Experiences in Vicksburg During the Siege—The Extremities to which the Garrison was Reduced.

The second lecture of A. T. Stone, the paroled prisoner from Vicksburg, called forth a large audience at Bryan Hall on Saturday evening, and was listened to with considerable evident satisfaction. The lecturer said:

He was not altogether a willing resident of the South. He had been driven there by the relentless hand of disease, and had lived in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. He went thither with generous feelings toward the South, and was received as all Yankees are—coldly and superciliously. The first three years he amused himself in teaching, studying law, writing poetry, having chills and fever, and eating corn bread and bacon. In 1860, he was a Union man, and advocated the election of John Bell for the Presidency, the only sort of Unionism tolerated in that country. There were Union men in the South, but they were such from policy, not from principle. When the rebellion was inaugurated he could have escaped—he thought the Government was safe, and fully expected to see the rebellion in three months crushed. He was ready to leave. He found the way [illegible], then in the possession of [illegible], but exit was closed there. He returned to New Orleans, and thence to Memphis, where he was cast into prison, tried by a mob, and sent to his home in Ascension Parish, Louisiana, tried again by a mob and ordered to depart. He visited a friend in Washita Parish, and in two days he received notice to quit there also. He did what he believed most would have done under the circumstances, enlisted. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, but while he exposed himself freely, and ran the risk of the rest, he was proud to say that he had never handled a musket or shot a Yankee. He was placed in hospital at Holly Springs, and [illegible]. He had been anxious for this, because he thought he could resign; but about this time a law passed the Confederate Congress denying to officers this privilege, and he was compelled to remain. [illegible] From that time until the surrender of Vicksburg, he had no communication with the Federal troops and no opportunity to desert if he had been so disposed. He said that it was a remarkable fact that no citizen in the entire Southern Confederacy could travel from one town to another without a Provost Marshal's pass in his pocket, and he was surprised when he reached Cairo that he could travel on the railroad without one. The lecturer then treated of Vicksburg, the forty-five days' siege, and proposed to give a short account of it from a rebel stand point. There were many topics upon which he could not touch, and one of these was slavery. He claimed to thoroughly understand the subject of slavery, and to be able to explain its effect upon the negro and the white man, but had no time to speak of it then. The city of Vicksburg is situated on the banks of the Mississippi. He supposed the nature of the country between Grant and New Orleans was fairly understood. The land through which the great river flows was a low marshy formation, from eight to sixty miles wide, and this at some seasons of the year was liable to overflow. There was no place on the river that did not need artificial protection against overflow, except Columbus, Memphis, Helena, Vicksburg, Port Hudson and Baton Rouge. Vicksburg is situated on high bluffs at least fifty feet above the surrounding country [illegible] The people never imagined the war would last more than three months. They believed that in that time [illegible] and the two boats a glorious rebel Confederacy. [illegible] The fleet drove steadily down into the hands of the Federals, leaving only Vicksburg and Port Hudson [illegible] Red River country. [illegible] the Federals on the 26th of December, 1862. At that time Vicksburg was fortified only in front. When Sherman landed his troops at Chickasaw Bayou [illegible] walled two days after his landing, for this would be the opportunity to take the city, for while he waited, they [illegible] Jackson by railroad, and when at last he got ready to move, he found a large army confronting him. The speaker characterized the charge upon the rebel rifle pits by the seven regiments, under Gen. Blair, as the grandest achievement of modern [illegible]

MEMORANDUM: [illegible]

[illegible] and worthy to live in song and story. He [illegible] the history of battles rarely develops—on [illegible] a bayonet charge. It was a terrible mistake on Gen. Sherman's part to make the attack as he did. The rebel forces were so strongly entrenched that 50,000 men could not have taken the position.

After this repulse, Gen. Pemberton assumed command of the rebel army. Then was inaugurated the plan of strengthening the city in the rear. The negroes did this work; five thousand able soldiers, he might call them, though they carried no musket, were set at work, and it took them six months to complete the job. The project of arming negroes was [illegible] he said, but it was abandoned because it was unsafe to trust them with muskets. Besides, they wanted them to provision the rebel army. The blacks were a tower of strength to the rebellion, because it would enable them to [illegible] fighting man in the army. He was sorry to say if there were some in the North who still objected to using the sacred negro. While the negroes thus built the fortifications, the white men rested and drilled and became efficient soldiers. People called General Pemberton a traitor and a fool because he [illegible] said, "and to [illegible] labor and toil." But Pemberton was a Yankee and knew the Yankee character, and he dug and fortified as before. It would have been madness to have attacked Vicksburg in front. There it was impregnable. He referred to the running of the blockade by the wooden gunboats of Gen. Grant, and characterized it as one of the most gallant undertakings of modern times. The battle of Champion Hills was fought, and in it the rebels lost sixty-two pieces of artillery, and fled a scattered demoralized mob to Vicksburg.

He referred to the usual manner of living at the South. The cereals do not flourish well there, and God has not spread his carpet of grass for them to walk upon. As a general thing the aristocracy have an abundance of the good things of life, and some of the snobs, but the cattle eat hay. These poor creatures think the people of the North starve in winter time, and only exist by extraordinary exertion in the glorious summer. Were it not for their cotton they would starve absolutely.

In the beginning of the rebellion the soldiers were fed upon the same rations as are dealt out to Federal soldiers, but afterwards upon corn bread and poor beef. During the last rats were eaten in Vicksburg and were considered an excellent article of diet. He confessed to having eaten them with great relish. For the first seven days of the siege the flour rations were used with sour meal and beef, and after that a compound of peas, corn and rice ground together. When baked they called the product bread. Mules were killed and eaten. They were not issued by the Commissary, but soldiers eat them [illegible] luxury. When the city surrendered there were five days' rations on hand, such as they were. Wounded and children were exposed to the shell and shot hurled continuously from the Federal batteries; and some of them were killed. The lecturer then gave a rapid sketch of the leading incidents of the siege, all of which are familiar to our readers and are therefore omitted.

WARNER'S HALL.

LECTURE BY NATHANIEL COLVER D. D.—POEM BY T. FAUNTEROY.

A small audience was assembled last evening at Warner's Hall, to listen to the remarks of Rev. Nathaniel Colver, D. D., and an original poem by T. Fauntleroy, Esq.

Hon. B. Gookins was called to the chair, and in a few remarks introduced Dr. Colver to the meeting. The following is a brief abstract of the Doctor's address:

We have the best Government and best country country as the United States. There is so much domestic enlightenment and comfort and all that ennobles our nature. Our Government was founded in great wisdom. The revolutionary sires were patriots, men who prized liberty. They appealed to God for justice. During the struggle for independence men thought of God, and when they prayed they prayed for a just cause. The object of Government is to keep one man from treading on another. The Speaker is a Democrat and believed in the rights of man, perfectly regardless of party or color. This was declared when our Government was adopted. Every man is possessed of life and liberty, and cannot be bartered away without committing sin. Prosperity attended our nation; but we have been uneasy; political interests have not rolled smooth; but every provision in the Constitution [illegible] and countenancing slavery has clashed with the grand principle on which it is based. There has been a departure from this great principle, and hence come our great national troubles. [illegible] A rebellion is raging in our land, and we are shaken. It has not come from the spirit of the Constitution or the viciousness of those who administered it. It was the intention of the founders of the Constitution to do away with slavery, as has been admitted by the framers of the so-called Confederate States. What must we do to get out of our present troubles? If we admit that slavery can be any longer woven into our Constitution, can God deal with us justly when we refuse justice to the poor colored man in the land.

Our trouble is not now with Jeff Davis but with the Copperheads. We will have to do two things, whip Jeff Davis and put back a law. When Garrison was elected, it took men away from right and did more injury than Jeff Davis. For a long time no politician would state that he would be governed by unbending justice. In Massachusetts, a candidate for the Legislature and he did not care for politics, and should he get to the Legislature he would be governed by right. As a consequence he was dropped by the party, and another elected in his place. John Quincy Adams brought a bill into the House to repeal the gag law, the South insisted that it should not be repealed; the North said it should, and for fear that the South would join the Democrats, who would then have the power, the Whigs backed down. The South has always ruled Congress. Calhoun dragged with the Whig and Democratic party; it made no difference which.

There is a great revolution going on, and the Democrats are getting cured. Slavery is aggressive. It has been advancing its claims [illegible] and finally culminated in rebellion. The war is a strife between humanity and oppression, and we have got to take sides now—if on the right, God will aid us; if on the wrong, we had better go to Jeff. Davis. We must take the right, and liberate every colored man.

The Speaker hoped that in all political contests the old political chicanery would be dropped and that all would join to nominate a man whom the party can vote for—such a man as Abraham Lincoln. When men are put in nomination for office we must put men there who will do their duty honestly and irrespective of party. [illegible] The rebellion must be crushed. He did not believe in Fernando Wood's peace doctrines; he was in favor of putting Jeff. through, and the closer the screws are put on him the better. [illegible] thought that a large party at the North would help Jeff. Davis if they dared, although they are many who would like to do it but they dare not publicly avow it. The Government should have no forbearance with treason. This war will go on until the object sought for is obtained. Any man who is in favor of the South, will become the hate and the by-word of generations to come. Not a rebel in the South nor a Copperhead in the North can ever hold office in this Government again. They are now in a situation where they can never again wield any influence. The war will not last a great while longer. The mutterings of the oppressed there are now being faintly heard, and ere long they will be thundered in tones of desolation which now rules the South with a hand of iron. The speaker was in favor of speedily crushing out the rebellion by all the means which God and nature had given us, and hoped that ere he departed this life he would be able to see our country united, and the stars and stripes wave over the whole country, from Maine to the Rio Grande.

Mr. Fauntleroy was called upon, and delivered a poem, first published in Nashville, Tenn., at the breaking out of the rebellion. It is entitled "America," and is a peace picture of our glorious country.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the speakers, after which the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

BENEFIT OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Potter Palmer Donates $500.

The follow letter is but another exhibition of the liberality of our fellow citizen, Potter Palmer, Esq., who is among the foremost in contributing to aid the Sanitary Commission, the Soldiers' Home, and Soldiers' Families:

CHICAGO, Jan. 23, 1864.

To the Lady Managers of the Society for the Relief of Soldiers' Families.

DEAR LADIES: The net profits in the retail dry goods department of my establishment on Saturday last, which I proposed to donate to your society, amounted to two hundred and sixty dollars. Owing to the unfavorable condition of the streets on that day, the amount is much less than I had reason to expect. Enclosed please find my check for five hundred dollars, of which I wish you to give one hundred and fifty dollars to the Soldiers' Aid Society of this city, for the relief [illegible] with families, unless they are acting [illegible] you; if so it would not be [illegible]

P. PALMER.

Respectfully yours, [illegible] since's thanks to Mr. Palmer for his [illegible] donation.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS IN COOK CO.—The aggregate of enlistments at the Provost Marshal's office, up to 4 o'clock yesterday, was seven hundred and eighty, and at the U. S. Mustering office, six hundred and eighty-seven. To these should be added the two hundred and fifty recruits at St. Charles, all together aggregating seventeen hundred and seventeen.

The County [illegible] Fund Committee have paid since our last statement, one hundred and twenty bounties. The following table will indicate the regiments among which they are distributed.

DISTRIBUTION.

2d Art.	109	9th Inf.	21
36th Inf.	[illegible]	113th do	[illegible]
12th Cav	[illegible]	15th Cav	[illegible]
12th do	[illegible]	57th Inf	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bolles's Bat.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Inf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	117th do	[illegible]
[illegible] Cav.	[illegible]	Mercantile Bat.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4th Regulars	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st Ill. colored	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

CREDITS.

There were obtained from the city and county as follows:

Chicago	1,182	Lake	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	New Trier	[illegible]
Niles	[illegible]	Leyden	[illegible]
Evanston	[illegible]	Proviso	[illegible]
Elk Grove	[illegible]	Cicero	[illegible]
Bremen	[illegible]	Worth	[illegible]
Wheeling	[illegible]	Palatine	[illegible]
Lemont	[illegible]	Palos	[illegible]
Lyons	[illegible]	Northfield	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	Barrington	[illegible]
Lake View	[illegible]		
Calumet	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

WARDS.

Since the 9th of January [illegible] are credited. The [illegible] of the wards [illegible]

First	[illegible]	Tenth	[illegible]
Second	[illegible]	Eleventh	[illegible]
Third	[illegible]	Twelfth	[illegible]
Fourth	[illegible]	Thirteenth	[illegible]
Fifth	[illegible]	Fourteenth	[illegible]
Sixth	[illegible]	Fifteenth	[illegible]
Seventh	[illegible]	Sixteenth	[illegible]
Eighth	[illegible]		
Ninth	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

The following are the nationalities of recruits:

No record	157	Hollanders	[illegible]
Colored	162	French	[illegible]
English	[illegible]	Welsh	[illegible]
German	151	Spaniards	[illegible]
Irish	[illegible]	Swiss	[illegible]
American	376	Belgian	[illegible]
Mexican	[illegible]	Swede	[illegible]
Norwegian	[illegible]	South Africa	[illegible]
Danes	[illegible]	Nova Scotian	[illegible]
Poles	[illegible]		
Scotch	11	Total	1,860
Canadian	[illegible]		

It will be seen that the enlistments among our [illegible] born citizens keep pace with those of foreigners. The Germans are also still in advance of the Irish.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Recent Decisions of the Superior Court in Banc.

Record of Cases in all the Courts.

On Saturday last, and yesterday morning, the Superior Court in Banc made four decisions in as many different cases, which we will briefly notice. The first case was that of *Greely vs. De Golyer*.

De Golyer is the assignee of the patent for the Nicholson pavement, and bargain with defendant to permit him, for a certain sum of money, to lay down the said pavement on a certain portion of Lake street, and now, on failure of defendant to pay, sues him for the consideration. Defendant gave notice to plaintiff of an intention to show, by way of defence, that the patent is void, and preliminary to the trial on the merits, it was thought proper that the right of defendant to introduce evidence of this character should be discussed and disposed of.

The Court decided that this defence might be set up, mainly upon the authority derived from the approbation with which the Illinois Supreme Court had spoken of the decision in the English leading case of Boyse vs. Maltby, in which it is held that such a defence is legitimate.

In another and later English case, that of Lawes vs. Purser, decided in 1856, and to be found in 6th Ellis & Blackburne's [illegible] Common Law Reports p. 930, a doctrine the reverse of this is maintained, but Judge Wilson, (who delivered the opinion of the case before the Court in Banc) said: "It was apparent that the Court took in the case cited the view which a Chancellor would take rather than the simple Common Law of the Judges."

In the case of *Colby vs. Rumsey*, the notorious libel suit, of which the trial was reported at length only two months ago in our columns, for a new trial, that motion was [illegible] overruled. The verdict of the Jury, as our readers will remember, was for the defendant. So Mr. Colby goes out of Court "taking nothing by his motion."

The case of *Moss vs. the City of Chicago*, being a suit in ejectment against the City of Chicago, tried several weeks ago with a verdict for plaintiff, followed by a motion for a new trial, on the ground that the jury disregarded the instructions of the Court, also resulted in favor of plaintiff. The jury had been instructed in substance, that a party who knowing that his land was appropriated and used as a public street, had deliberately and with a full knowledge of the facts, accepted from the city a sum of money paid by the corporation, with the intention of condemning his land, was estopped from setting up afterwards that the proceeding of the city, in condemning the property, was void.

It was admitted by the plaintiff's counsel that the facts proved were covered by this instruction. Notwithstanding, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and the motion for a new trial was granted.

The case of *Tucker vs. the City of Chicago*, being a suit brought for board and lodging furnished by the proprietor of the Briggs House, for board and lodging furnished to a jury and their bailiff, while engaged in a capital trial, and consequently being prohibited from separating under an order of court, has also been before alluded to.

The defence in this case had been commenced to generally on the ground that the county was under no obligations to foot bills of that description, but the Court decided that it was indispensable to the administration of justice to keep the jury together in such cases, and that the claim against the county for board and lodging in such cases was reasonable and necessary, and in accordance with the universal practice throughout the State and should be allowed.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.—The trial of William B. Ball, alias King, alias Smith, alias Jones, for assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit robbery, perpetrated last October, down at Blue Island, took place before Judge Van Higgins yesterday. The counsel finished summing up and left the case with the jury about 7 o'clock last evening.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge. Common Law.*

497—Kowald et al. vs. Wilson et al. Default and judgment.

—U. S. A. *ex rel* &c. vs. Hough et al. Application for mandamus argued and taken under advisement.

466—Mills et al. vs. Smith. Continued to May term.

410—Saylor vs. Cool. Continued at defendant's costs.

461—Same vs. Wood. Same order.

191—Robinson vs. Gane. On trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Chief Justice John M. Wilson.*

1,282—Springer vs. Stone et al. Report of sale confirmed.

1,[illegible]77—Bigelow et al. vs. Lawrence. Leave to withdraw. Demurrer to cross bill filed by Lawrence.

[illegible]—The Crystal Lake Ice Co. vs. Joy et al. Suit revived as to the heirs of Amos Page.

Before Hon. Joe. E. Gary, Judge—Common Law.

[illegible]—Tucker vs. Cook. Demurrer overruled and defendant elected to abide by the demurrer.

[illegible]—Sherman vs. Sanborn et al. Judgment for plaintiff. Appealed.

[illegible]—Kelly et al. vs. Mitchell et al. Motion to discharge. Bill withdrawn.

RECORDER'S COURT—*Before Hon. Van H. Higgins, Judge—Criminal Cases.*

[illegible]—People vs. Baker et al. Continued. (Larceny.)

—Same vs. Kelly et al. (Riot.) Recognized to appear, &c.

—Same vs. Carney et al. (Riot.) Recognized to appear, &c.

—Same vs. Carney. (Assault.) Continued.

—Same vs. Carney et al. (Riot.) Continued.

—Same vs. Ellerstrom et al. (Murder.) Continued.

—Same vs. Hall et al. (Assault with intent to commit robbery. On trial.

Common Law.

[illegible]—Parker vs. Kinealy. Time to file bill of exceptions, &c., extended one week and to be filed as of this term.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Hon. E. S. Williams, Judge—Common Law.*

[illegible]—Weed et al. vs. Sweet. Twelve witnesses fees to be taxed on part of plaintiff.

[illegible]—Kennedy vs. Same et al. Same order.

[illegible]—Reilly vs. The Illinois Central Railroad Co. Default set aside on payment of costs.

[illegible]—Howard et al. vs. Manger. Leave to amend praecipe, &c.

[illegible]—Babcock vs. Dole. Continued.

[illegible]—Bowen et al. vs. Hoyt et al. Judgment for plaintiffs.

[illegible]—Leavitt vs. Bates et al. On trial.

Chancery.

[illegible]—Saville vs. Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company. Dismissed at complainant's costs.

[illegible]—Bowman vs. Buchanan et al. Default of Hughes. Set aside and defendants ruled to answer in ten days.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—The following are the arrivals at the Soldiers' Home, No. 45 Randolph street, during the last 48 hours:

ILLINOIS.—J. H. Roper, 13 th; W. Dunbar, Co. [illegible]; A. Anderson, Co. I, 51st; G. B. Hall, 105th; [illegible] Elder, 38th; W. A. Mecum, Co. H, 10th; J. A. Chapel, Co. B, 54th; J. Elliott, Co. C, 74th; C. C. Eckrisson, Co. F, 64th; F. Murray, Co. K, 104th; F. Conkey, Co. K, 10th; J. A. Farley, Co. B, 94th; C. Meginess, Co. B, 59th; G. Cabe, Co. I, 89th; C. McCanahan, Co. B, 64th; W. H. Thompson, Co. B, 8th; W. H. Brown, Co. C, 86th; C. Barton, Co. H, 86th; F. Cobb, Co. K, 45th; C. L. Rowley, Co. C, 16th; D. Humphrey, Co. I, 95d.

COLORADA CAVALRY.—H. C. Cartwright, Co. F, 2d.

Death of E. DeWitt Robinson.

His numerous friends, East as well as in the West, will be pained to learn of the death of Edwin De Witt Robinson, the well-known and popular General Ticket Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, who died on Saturday night, after a severe sickness of less than three weeks' duration.

Mr. Robinson was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1823, and was consequently nearly 42 years old at the time of his death. Of his early career we know very little. He received a very liberal education, and while yet in his teens entered a broker's office in New York, as clerk. He came West about the year 1842, stopped a short time in Chicago, and then rented a farm at Naperville, which he operated for some time. Returning to Chicago, he worked for different parties until 1848, when he entered the General Ticket Office of the Michigan Southern Railroad, then in charge of Capt. Geo. M. Gray. In the capacity of chief clerk he discharged his duties with singular skill and fidelity, won the confidence and esteem of his employers and associates, and brought himself favorably into the notice of prominent railway officials. He remained there eight years, when, in 1856, he accepted the position of General Ticket Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, the duties of which office he continued to discharge with ability and zeal until prostrated by his final sickness.

Mr. Robinson was an excellent business man in the strictest sense of the term, possessed an extraordinary executive capacity, was a shrewd [illegible], a good reasoner, and a [illegible]. In social life he was beloved by all [illegible] knew him for his good qualities of [illegible] will be hardly repaired [illegible] the home circle has created a vacuum [illegible] nothing earthly can fill.

Soon after his return from Chicago to Naperville he married Margaret, daughter of General John Beaubien, and niece of Mark Beaubien, the famous pioneer of Chicago. His wife survives him, as do also two sons and two daughters. His funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Third Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Swazey. A special train will convey the body of the deceased and his mourning friends to Rose Hill.

Agreeably to a call, a meeting of the principal railroad men was held at the parlors of the Briggs House last evening. Chas. S. Tappen was called to the Chair, and R. P. Cutler appointed Secretary. Mr. Tappan, upon taking the Chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting, and narrated the particulars of the last illness of the deceased, as he had been with him during his illness.

On motion of G. S. Perkins, a Committee on Resolutions was appointed by the Chair, as follows:

Saml. Powell, of C. B. & Q. R. R.; Jno. C. Goult, of G. & C. A. R. R.; Benj. Patrick, of Pt. Ft. Wayne & C. R. R.; S. C. Hough, of Michigan Southern, and W. G. Swan, of Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

The Committee, after consultation, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the dispensation of an all wise and overruling Providence, a friend and associate has been removed from our midst; and

WHEREAS, The many friends of the late E. De Witt Robinson, represented at this meeting are desirous to express in a suitable form their feelings upon this occasion, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is with profound sorrow that we are called upon to mourn the loss of one to whom all of us have been long endeared by intimate association, personal and professional.

Resolved, That it is with peculiar gratification that we are enabled to bear witness to the marked administrative ability with which the duties of the department under his control have been long conducted, and to the many superior qualifications possessed by him as a practical business man.

Resolved, That as a genial companion or sympathizing friend, he won the sincere esteem of all with whom he came in contact, and the vacancy in our social circle, now so painfully apparent to all, cannot again be filled by one with so genial and noble a disposition or so kind a heart.

Resolved, That though deeply afflicted by the loss sustained, we are conscious that He who doeth all things well has for his own good purposes called him to Himself, and, recognizing the inscrutable design of the Almighty, we bow in all humility to the justness of His decree.

Resolved, That to his bereaved family and relatives of the deceased we offer our tenderest sympathy, yet feeling that to those who have with him lost a kind husband, indulgent father, an affectionate son or brother, our condolence is powerless to allay their heartfelt grief. We can but exhort them to appeal to that High Power which can alone afford them comfort or relief in this their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That we [illegible] tribute to the memory of the deceased, by attending the funeral obsequies at the Third Presbyterian Church to-morrow afternoon.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be attested by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, and presented to the afflicted widow, with a hope that he who is a Friend to the widow and Father to the fatherless will ever watch over and protect them.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as pall-bearers: Gordon Perkins, G. B. Brown, Atlantic and Great Western Railroad; C. D. Wheeler, Erie Railway; Jno. S. Corning, New York Central; Geo. Howard, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway; and George S. March, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

The funeral will be attended from the Third Presbyterian Church, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The general offices of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will be closed after 12 o'clock to-day, on account of the funeral.

CHICAGO INTEREST IN THE GOLD MINES.—We see by the *Daily Miner's Register*, of Central City, Colorado Territory, that Geo. M. Pullman, of the firm of Lyon, Pullman & Co., has sold his interest in the Milwaukee Quartz Mill, (12 stamps,) on North Clear Creek, to Franklin Parmelee and David A. Gage, of Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The Repertoire—Formes and Cordier Coming.

Everything augurs favorably for the success of the opera season, which commences on Monday next, and it is but just to say that Mr. Grau has arranged matters for the best season ever yet given here. The troupe is a very strong one. Vera Lorini is an artiste of splendid vocal and dramatic powers, and will create an enthusiasm. Steffani, the tenor, is in no whit inferior to Brignoli, and is by many critics pronounced superior. Morelli is a capital baritone, and of Formes's beautiful voice we need not speak. Add to this the fact, which we are authorized to announce, that the great Carl Formes will add his fine voice, and Cordier her graceful vocalization, and we can safely predict the best operatic troupe that has ever been here. Formes' voice alone will prove an immense attraction. The repertoire embraces Trovatore, Lucrezia Borgia, Sonnambula, Il Ballo in Maschera, Norma, Ernani, Lucia, Martha, Favorita, Robert le Diable, Don Giovanni, Dinorah, and last, but not least, Faust.

Robert Le Diable, with the great Formes, Don Giovanni, Dinorah, and Gounod's splendid opera of Faust, which is now being played amid the utmost enthusiasm in Boston, constitute a musical attraction unsurpassed in Chicago.

Hitherto the opera has been a splendid [illegible]. What will it be with Vera Lorini, Steffani, Lorenzi, Cordier and Formes? Lovers of the opera may well look forward to a most [illegible] one of the strongest Grau has gathered [illegible] and selected operas which [illegible]. He should be rewarded by crowded houses, and that he will be, there can be no doubt.

Lucrezia Borgia opens the season, which will give the full strength of the company, and will especially give play to the great dramatic qualities of Vera Lorini and Steffani. The sale of seats for the season will continue until to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock, at Higgins' music store. On Thursday, sales of seats for any of the first three nights will begin.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Miss Charlotte Thompson will repeat her character of Inez, in the drama of Clouds with a Silver Lining, this evening. We have not yet seen this play, but we understand it was received with very flattering marks of approbation last evening. It was written on purpose for Miss Thompson, and the leading character is [illegible] suited to her style of acting.

MUSEUM.—There are manifest signs of activity at the Museum since Colonel Wood took the management into his hands. It is his intention to drive a brisk business by the introduction of such novelties as will command success. "Old Neptune," the Sea Lion, is ready to be seen, and offers some of his best tricks for the amusement of visitors.

ROBINSON & HOWES' CIRCUS.—The Cobbler's Frolic, or Cajoling a Contraband, is the main feature in the programme for this week, with riding by Robinson, acrobatic performances by Burrows, Kelly, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The novelties this week are Look Out for your Carpet Bag, All up in Dixie, The Four Contrabands, with burlesque tragedy, comedy, &c. The Academy is filled to the brim every evening.

VARIETIES.—The comic vocalist, Tony Paster, and the combination star company are drawing crowds at the Varieties.

MUSICAL.—Maretzek has been in Boston with his opera troupe, and has been remarkably successful. Lucretia Borgia, Ernani, and all of the best of the favorites have been given, as well as Gounod's "Faust," which took the Athenians by storm, and both the opera and the style in which it was produced were praised alike by the fastidious critics and the multitude. Max will close in Boston this week, and then go to Providence for a few nights. Tannhauser was produced in the New York Academy of Music on Monday night of last week, by Anschutz' German company. The *Tribune* ridicules Wagner in general, and Tannhauser in particular, to the length of a column and a half. Carl Formes, the famous basso, arrived in New York last week from Europe. We hear it intimated that Formes may be here to take part in the coming opera season. In the English musical world, Vieuxtemps has concluded his tour through England with Carlotta Patti, and gone to Paris. Carlotta is engaged for a professional tour in Belgium and Holland, during which she will sing at "forty concerts" in seven weeks. At the Grand Theatre, at Brussels, she is to receive three-fourths of the receipts. After this debut she will make her appearance in Paris. At the Imperial Opera House, Vienna, the 128d anniversary of Mozart's death was observed with a performance of Zauberflote; the 88th anniversary of Boildieu's birth by a performance of La Dame Blanche; the 93d of Beethoven's by a performance of Fidelio; and the 77th of Weber's by a performance of Oberon. Jenny Lind is to sing at Exeter Hall, in the "Messiah," for the benefit of poor clergymen. Her husband is to conduct the concert.

AN ICE RAILROAD BRIDGE.—The Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company have taken advantage of the unusually firm condition of the ice on the Mississippi River, by converting it into a railroad bridge. At Clinton they laid a track across from the island to the Iowa shore, a distance of three-fourths of a mile, some two weeks ago, and have crossed freight cars every day since the track was laid. On Saturday last upwards of one hundred cars loaded with cattle were crossed, and their regular freight trains have passed over with as much regularity and success as if this were a permanent structure. The Company's lease is of limited duration, and they expect to yield their right of way, and take up their track between now and the 1st of May.

However, the arrangements for a permanent bridge from the island to the Iowa shore are completed; the timber is all on the ground, the stone being delivered, and the foundation for the pier will be laid before the ice road is broken up. The draw will be 320 feet in length, and the entire bridge is contracted to be completed early in the summer. This will be the second railroad bridge that spans the Father of Waters.

HOMES WANTED.—The chairman of the city War Fund Committee and the committee of the Relief Society receive daily applications from poor persons, who are unable to find shelter for themselves and little ones. A case was reported yesterday, in which a soldier's wife with a babe six weeks old, was turned into the street by her landlord, who thought he could let the room to better advantage. The Relief Committee will gladly guarantee the rent to parties who may have rooms to let at a reasonable price. Please report to the committee. Something must be done; let no one who has a place vacant delay to offer it to the use of the committee in Methodist block.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A boy about fifteen years of age, named Henry Daler, was seriously if not fatally injured, about noon yesterday, on the corner of State and Lake streets. He was in charge of a horse and wagon with a small load of coal; he left them for a moment, and the horse started. He called out in the usual manner, but without effect, and running up, grasped the reins. He was dragged a distance of more than fifty yards and then fell under the wheels, which passed over his body, breaking two of his ribs and otherwise seriously injuring him. He was carried into the store of Tuttle, Hibbard & Co., on the corner of Lake & State streets, where his injuries were treated; he resides in Blue Island.

REMOVAL OF THE WEST MARKET.—The Board of Public Works has advertised for proposals to buy the West Market Hall; the purchasers to remove the building within sixty days. It has long obstructed the streets already, and all will be glad to see this evidence of progress on the part of our city. The Market Hall of the South Division was pulled down six years ago.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A soldier of the 5th Ohio cavalry, one of the guard of the rebel prisoners, going from Camp Chase to Rock Island, slipped on the platform of the car, while going through the city on Saturday, and his gun accidentally going off, wounded him severely in the left arm. He was taken to the United States General Hospital, where Dr. Hall removed some of the fractured bones, and the man is now doing well.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Jacob Wagner, a butcher doing business on the corner of Liberty and State streets, was yesterday bound over in the police court in the sum of $500, to answer before the Recorder to a charge of assault and battery on Lawrence Tomly. Some little difficulty had occurred previously between the parties, and Tomly going into the store was struck over the head with a large piece of iron.

SOLDIERS' REST.—Captain Potter has decided on the location of the "Soldiers' Rest" in this city. It will be built on the lake shore in front of Dearborn Park, between Randolph and Washington streets. Its capacity will be about one thousand men. The dimensions have not yet been fixed; the work will be commenced almost immediately.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.—A meeting of the Directors of this institution was held yesterday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

C. J. Hull, President in the Chair, briefly described the objects of the meeting, and introduced R. A. Law, who stated the objects of the Institution, what had been done, and what remains to be done.

Pertinent remarks were made by Messrs. W. H. Wells, Dr. Jewett, J. L. Drake, and others, after which, on motion, the members present proceeded to the election of an Executive Committee. The following named persons were unanimously elected:

Executive Committee.—C. J. Hull (President), R. A. Law, Tuthill King, [illegible] M. Guilford and Joseph L. Drake.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held immediately after the appointment of the Board of Directors—C. J. Hall, Esq., in the chair.

On motion, the appointment of Mr. S. N. Tower was confirmed as Superintendent of the Home.

On motion, Dr. John Macalister was chosen Physician.

The Committee have under consideration the [illegible]

The President appointed several committees, who are instructed to present written reports at the next meeting.

After the transaction of other business, the Committee adjourned to meet at the Young Men's Christian Association, on Thursday, Jan. 28, at 3 p. m.

THE HEAVY BRIGADE.—Some one tells a pleasant story concerning the negro recruits lately mustered in at this post. The Government when it enlisted the negroes, took them for better or worse, it may be supposed, without regard to the size or peculiar physical conformation of their feet. Report says that a requisition has been made on Capt. Potter for boots for the colored regiment at Quincy. The sizes were so enormous that they could not be procured here, and the Captain had to telegraph to Washington, to know what was to be done. He was ordered to have the regimental [illegible] so that the boots could be manufactured. The sizes range from 16's to 20's.

We can swallow this story in the main, but should prefer to compromise on 14's. "Think of a Brigade of 16's charging a rebel line! How the valiant F. F. V.'s would scatter!" The charge of the Light Brigade" would be puerile in comparison. How the thunders of the peculiar institution will tremble in their puny boots at the tread of the black [illegible] [illegible]. We remember to have seen them battle val[illegible]

Meteorological.

The following is the Meteorological Record for the week ending Saturday, January 23d, 1864. The temperature is taken in the shade. The direction and force of the winds are given approximately, with the barometric altitudes, the small letters being the initials of the words "high," "breeze," "gentle," "veering," "rain," "snow," "moist atmosphere," and "dry."

THERMOMETER.

Date.	Night Prev'g.	8½ a. m.	2½ p. m.	8½ p. m.	Rain in Inches.
Sun.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
We.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Th.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
We.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Th.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BAROMETER.

Date.	8½ a. m. Merc'y.	Wind.	2½ p. m. Merc'y.	Wind.	8½ p. m. Merc'y.	Wind.
Sun.	[illegible]	S. b.	[illegible]	S. b.	[illegible]	W. b.
Mo.	[illegible]	W. b.	[illegible]	W. b.	[illegible]	W. b.
Tu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
We.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Th.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun.	[illegible]	N.W.b.	[illegible]	N.W.b.	[illegible]	N.W.b.
Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
We.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Th.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat.	[illegible]	W. b.	[illegible]	W. b.	[illegible]	S.W.b.

ILLINOIS RE-ENLISTED VETERAN REGIMENTS.—The following table will indicate the whereabouts of the veteran regiments from Illinois. Several regiments have re-enlisted, but cannot yet be spared from the field. It is probable that most of the organizations from the State will [illegible]

Infantry.—7th—Arrived at Springfield. 9th—On the way, not yet located. 10th—Arrived [illegible] 12th—On the way to Camp Butler. 14th—Arrived at Jacksonville. 15th—On the way, not located. 16th—Arrived at Quincy. 18th—A part arrived at Anna. 20th—Arrived at Springfield. 30th—Arrived at Dixon. 38th—On the way to Aurora. 39th—On the way to Chicago. 45th—On the way to Chicago. 46th—Arrived at Freeport. 50th—Arrived at Quincy. 52d—Arrived at Elgin. 54th—Partly arrived at Mattoon. 57th—On the way to Chicago. 58th—Detained in the field. 62d—Partly arrived at Mattoon. 64th—Arrived at Ottawa. 66th—On the way to Chicago.

Cavalry.—5th—Arrived at Chicago. 11th—On the way to Springfield. 12th—Arrived at Chicago, is recruited to the maximum, and ready for the field. Companies A and I of the 2d, and M of the 1st regiment, have re-enlisted. 17th—A new regiment, full to the maximum, and stationed at St. Charles. This regiment received an overplus of 28 men from the 12th.

The veteran Illinois batteries are also re-enlisting, but as yet we have no list of them.

The average number of the old infantry regiments is about 450 men, and from present appearances these regiments will fill up at an early day, and soon be on their way to the field.

NEW BARRACKS.—The numerous arrivals of regiments on furlough, renders necessary the construction of many new barracks. Capt. Potter has already under way new barracks at Ottawa, Elgin, Aurora, Freeport, Dixon and Joliet, and additional ones at St. Charles and Camp Fry. They will hold about 1,000 each.

LOCAL MATTERS.

"MERCHANTS' DISPATCH."—Particular attention is requested by readers of the TRIBUNE to the advertisement of the "Merchants' Dispatch," in our columns of to-day, "Goods in Store and Uncalled-for."

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The adjourned meeting of the Chicago Historical Society will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the office of Scammon, McCagg & Fuller. A full attendance is requested.

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.—The Mercantile Association has secured more commodious rooms in Dickey's building, Room 15, opposite the Tremont house. The rooms will be formally taken possession of on Monday evening next, and a general invitation will be extended by the Association to all merchants in the city to meet with them then and there.

ERRING WOMAN'S REFUGE.—The third lecture of the course in aid of this institution will be delivered this evening, at Bryan Hall, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. Robert Collyer; not by Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D.D., as previously announced. The Dr. has an engagement to lecture in Indiana this evening.

Asthma.

We cannot, we believe, render to those of our readers who suffer from the Asthma, a greater service than by inviting their attention to Jonas Whitcomb's remedy. jy25-[illegible]

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Coughs, Colds and irritated throats are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

The Domestic Dyes.

Prepared by Geo. H. Reed & Co., offer the simplest and most perfect means of dyeing household apparel ever presented to the public. They embrace 40 different shades, and include all the new and fashionable colors, and are perfectly *fast*. Samples on silk and wool can be seen and the colors procured at the druggists. ja28-[illegible]

Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., (established in 1850, and now permanently located at 36 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.,) the very successful career throughout the United States and New Orleans, in which city he has been practicing in the specialty of diseases of the blood, skin and generative organs for fifteen years, thirteen years of which time conducting the largest Hospital in the United States in the above speciality. His recommendations are from the highest medical authority, professors of medical colleges and hospitals, and from the first men of the entire South. Many of these letters and testimonials have from time to time appeared in this paper, and fifteen years should be sufficient time to ascertain one's character, considering that New Orleans is a *sickly city*.

The following editorial is from the South Alabamian, Greenville, Ala., of April 18th, 1861:

"DR. JAMES.—Were we afflicted with any of those diseases that Dr. James, of 82 Custom House street, New Orleans La., makes his specialty, or had we a friend or acquaintance so troubled, we (that is, ourself) should seek relief from the hands of Dr. James, and advise our friends to do likewise. We know of many persons Dr. James has cured, and he is spoken of in the highest terms in New Orleans.

"In the 25 or 30 years Dr. James has had the largest and most successful practice in diseases of a private nature, of any physician in the United States."

Dr. James is responsible and reliable, and his testimonials are from honorable and scientific sources.

Delicacy prevents the publication of names of persons successfully treated, or thousands could be produced—many of this city.

Remember Dr. James' office and parlors are 36 Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill. All professional interviews private and confidential. ja28-[illegible]

The Illinois, 1st, Board of Trade Regiment, is, in the number of enlistments, far ahead of all competing organizations, and only a few more men are wanted to fill it to the maximum. This regiment has earned a glorious name. It is under the special care of the Chicago Board of Trade, and is now quartered in the city of Vicksburg.

Men desiring to enter the service cannot do so under more favorable auspices. Apply to Captain Holbrook, Brown office, Court House square. jy22-[illegible]

House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing and Graining. Paper Hangings and Window Shades selling wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph St. Box 3565. jy23-[illegible]

ITALIAN OPERA.—The sale of seats for the season will take place at Higgins' Music Store, on Monday, Jan. 25th, at 9 o'clock a. m. ja23-[illegible]

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. ja25-[illegible]

To Consumptives.

The Rev. E. A. Wilson's remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections, together with a pamphlet giving the prescription and a short history of his case, can be obtained of Fuller, Finch & Fuller, Druggists, 24 and 26 market street, Chicago. jy15-[illegible]

The Winter Railroad Time Table.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Detroit Express	6:[illegible] a. m.	10:15 p. m.
Detroit Express	6:30 p. m.	12:15 [illegible]
Detroit Express	6:45 p. m.	10:30 p. m.

MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.

Morning Express	6:15 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Night Express	9:45 p. m.	6:25 a. m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.

*Day Express	[illegible]	12:[illegible] p. m.
*Evening Express	5:40 p. m.	6:[illegible] a. m.
*Night Express	10:00 p. m.	10:[illegible] p. m.

DETROIT TRAINS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*Day Express	6:15 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
*Evening Express	5:40 p. m.	6:00 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.

Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

CINCINNATI AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.

Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET.

Day Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Urbana Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.

Fulton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

Mail Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

Day Express and Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT CORNER KINZIE AND WEST WATER STREETS.

Morning Passenger	9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.

Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted.

Wanted.

WANTED—To rent by the first of March, April or May, a house with eight or ten rooms, and stable, in a good location, on the South side. Address "FOL," Tribune office. ja26-[illegible]

WANTED—A Partner, with $1,000 to $10,000, in the Tanning business, in Milwaukee, Wis. The business is [illegible]. Address, for two days, "M." Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, where to be seen. ja26-[illegible]

WANTED—A New Milch Goat. Address Post Office Box [illegible], stating where it may be seen and price. ja26-[illegible]

WANTED—Plain Sewing in families by the day. Address "N L," Box 2431, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—By a German, a situation as Porter or Clerk in some wholesale business. Grocery preferred. Can give good recommendations. Address "B," Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—Occupants for a neatly furnished front room in a private family, suitable for [illegible]. Inquire at 124 East Madison street. References given and required.

WANTED—A trustworthy man is anxious to obtain employment in a lumber yard, commission house or store. Can come well recommended and can loan an employer two or three thousand dollars for a limited time. Address "CLEM," Tribune office. ja26-[illegible]

WANTED—By a competent person, who is at present the Superintendent of one of the most extensive manufactories in this country, a similar situation as Superintendent or General Manager. The advertiser has had large experience, and can give reference to his present employers. Address "J. B.," Box 283, New York Post Office. ja25-[illegible]

WANTED—A small house (Cottage preferred) or a part of a house, for a small family. Rent not to exceed $150 per year. Address "F A," Box 3525, Chicago. ja[illegible]

WANTED—At the Chicago Last Manufactory, 107 West Lake street, a large boy to learn the business. Apply at the Factory. ja26-[illegible]

WANTED—An American or German girl to do general housework in a family of three, who employ two girls. Best of references required. Apply at 778 Wabash avenue. ja26-[illegible]

WANTED—Every Painter in the United States to use M. G. LABOND'S Recipe for Mixing Paints. This Paint is calculated for any thing that requires paint to finish or preserve the WOOD, and is a saving of 100 per cent. in the cost of Paints, and can be easily made. Inclose $1 to P. O. Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill. Money refunded if not satisfactory. M. G. LABOND.

WANTED—A situation as teacher in some High School or Seminary, by a young man of classical education and large experience in teaching. Address HENRY S. POTTER, Belvidere, Illinois. ja26-[illegible]

WANTED—A regiment of Disabled Soldiers, also several hundred Ladies to sell the Genuine Fac Simile of the Emancipation Proclamation in Indiana. Application can be made to O. F. GIBBS, Chicago, Ill. Box [illegible]. STANARD, Traveling Agent, is authorized to appoint agents for the same. O. F. G.

WANTED—By a middle-aged man, without incumbrance, employment (by which he can earn a living) at any work where honesty, sobriety and attention are required. Those in want will please address "C H," care Box [illegible] Chicago Post Office. ja26-[illegible]

WANTED—And no humbug! A man from NEARLY EVERY TOWNSHIP to make two or three hundred dollars a year without delaying other business. Also, gentlemen wishing to change their business can make four or five thousand dollars a year. Call personally at Room 1, up-stairs, 124 Clark street, or send a ten cent stamp to Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation by an intelligent young man in a wholesale dry goods or clothing business. Salary no object. Can come well recommended. Address "A D," Tribune office, stating where and when an interview can be had. ja[illegible]

WANTED—A room convenient to the corner of Lake and State streets, with or without board, by a single gentleman who will be as little trouble as possible, in a private family. Please address immediately, stating location, price, &c. "BOOK-KEEPER," Tribune office. ja25-[illegible]

WANTED—A situation by a native, as Salesman in some establishment. Can speak German. Address Post Office Box [illegible]. ja25-[illegible]

WANTED—A good Protestant girl, to take care of children, and do plain sewing. Apply immediately at 45 Harrison street, two doors west of Wabash avenue.

WANTED—$50,000, or how I made it. Upon the receipt of Fifty-Five Cents I will mail to any one information how I made $50,000 clear in two years time, or at the rate of $100 per day, and how any one can make the same, as the times are better now for the business than ever before. No humbug. I refer to those now making that amount. Address C. W. WHITE, P. O. Box 407, Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Indiana. ja25-[illegible]

WANTED—A Store or Rooms on second floor, for a Boot and Shoe House, on Lake street. Address immediately "H," Tribune office. ja25-[illegible]

WANTED—A Second-hand Engine and Boiler of about 20 or 25 horse power. Propositions for either one or both will be considered. Address Drawer 6232, or call at 60 Wells street.

WANTED—An Active Agent in every County to make money by selling the HISTORY OF THE INDIAN RACES OF AMERICA, including the Minnesota Massacres, by Hon. J. T. Headly. Complete in one vol., nearly 600 Pages, and 40 Engravings. Also Headley's History of the Rebellion. Over 150,000 volumes already sold. Send stamp for circulars and terms. E. B. & C. TREAT, 113 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—A Traveling Salesman for a dry goods house. To the right kind of a man a handsome salary will be given. Please address Drawer 6432, ENCLOSING $1.00 TO PAY FOR [illegible]. All letters answered promptly.

WANTED—Agents. Good canvassers [illegible] a month in selling MITCHELL'S NEW GENERAL [illegible] AND ZEBRA [illegible] EIGHTY YEARS' Progress of the UNITED STATES. [illegible] Methodist Church Block, P. O. Box [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer, in a small family that keeps two girls. Good wages. Call at first house south of Twenty Second street, on Michigan avenue, or address Post Office Drawer 6287. ja[illegible]

WANTED—A Local Agent in every town, and energetic agents in all parts of the country to sell our new no-chimney "STAR BURNER," for Kerosene Lamps; being the long desired and now certain [illegible] also the "TABLE MANNA," and other articles of utility. For catalogue and terms enclose stamp to ARMITAGE & Co., 70 Custom House Place, near Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—We want some first-class men who have had experience in canvassing, to canvass the city and County of Milwaukee, Wis., for a splendid picture of the Emancipation Proclamation. One or two Germans can be employed. We will pay a salary or commission. Apply or address E. [illegible] JENKS, Wisconsin State Agency, at Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—To sell, the general Household Furniture of a small Cottage, pleasantly situated on West Lake street, near Morgan, with the lease of the house, if desired. Can be viewed at a low rent. Address Post Office Box 2584. ja[illegible]

WANTED—To sell the stock and good will of a first-class Millinery Establishment, in a central location on Lake street. Any one having a small capital to invest will find this a rare chance, as illness is the cause of sale. No one need apply excepting those who have the cash or can furnish the best of security. Address real name, enclosing stamp, for one week, "M.S.," P. O. Box 3469.

WANTED—To Book Binders. A good Forwarder wanted. Apply to H. NIEDECKEN & CO., Milwaukee, Wis. ja26-[illegible]

WANTED—A few boarders can be accommodated near the northwest corner of Polk and Clinton streets, third door west on Polk street, south side. ja27-[illegible]

WANTED—$75 a Month.—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—Agents. 50 more Agents wanted to sell Bryant's history of the Indian Massacre in Minnesota. The work is sold only by canvassers and can not be bought in any bookstore in the West. Send stamp for circulars to O. C. Gross, Post Office Drawer [illegible], Chicago, Ill. ja[illegible]

WANTED—Information of James White, (whose mother) who left Leicester, England, fourteen years ago. Any information will be thankfully received by his brother, Address WILLIAM WHITE, Battery D, First Missouri Light Artillery, Second Brigade, Fourth Division, 15th Army Corps, Scottsboro, Ala. ja[illegible]

WANTED—A Man and Wife, with few or no children, to take charge of a Hotel. To the right kind of parties a pleasant home with moderate salary is offered. Apply to [illegible] Hibbard, Marshalltown, Iowa. ja[illegible]

WANTED—Iron Moulders. Ten Moulders wanted, to whom the highest wages will be paid. For particulars apply to HIBBARD, WOOD & CO., 133 Randolph street, between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. ja[illegible]

WANTED—500 Men. A new [illegible] canvassers, to sell in [illegible] [illegible] or the most wonderful curiosities of the age, [illegible] Apply at [illegible] corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, Chicago, or by letter to Post Office Box 3680. HALL & PIKE.

WANTED—One Agent in each County in Illinois and Wisconsin, to sell SCHONBERG'S NEW MAP [illegible] colored on heavy paper, Imperial Quarto, 64 pages, [illegible], finely colored and handsomely bound, and is the CHEAPEST ATLAS IN THE WORLD. Has the new Territory of Idaho, and the new State of Western Virginia. [illegible] circulars sent on receipt of stamp, by R. R. LANDON, Agent for the Northwest, 85 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ja18-[illegible]

WANTED—Agents. $100 per month is now being made by good Canvassers selling our Large and Splendid Steel Engraving of PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Also, Steel Engraving of Stephen A. Douglas. Price, 25 cents each, or five for $1.00; mailed in a nice tube, on receipt of price, to any part of the country, by A. E. LANDON, Agent, 85 Lake street, [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—For the Government by the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, 300 Blacksmiths and Wagon Makers, 400 Laborers, also 500 Teamsters. Wages $30 per month and rations. Free transportation furnished to place of destination and forwarded to St. Louis, Mo. For further information inquire of the [illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Ill. JAMES W. [illegible], Government Agent.

WANTED—Wood Choppers. 20,000 bushels of Charcoal, by the Northwestern Iron Company, at Mayville, Dodge County, Wis., and on the line of the Chicago and Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad.

The Northwestern Iron Company, engaged in the manufacture of Pig Iron extensively, will pay at all seasons [illegible] Charcoal and Coke, or [illegible] &c., Vice President, at the works, or Col. E. DANIELS, [illegible] for information. ja[illegible] F. WILKES, Vice President.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Board for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be obtained at 8 Michigan avenue. ja[illegible]

BOARDING—Rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be had at 24 Washington street, with board, by applying immediately. ja[illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife can find furnished rooms, with board, in a pleasant locality, by applying at 121 Ontario st. References exchanged. ja26-[illegible]

Found.

FOUND—In P. Palmer's Dry Goods store, a Gold Bracelet, which the owner can have upon paying charges. ja[illegible]

FOUND—A Yawl Boat, which the owner can have by calling at 211 South Water street, proving property and paying charges. ja[illegible]

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SALESROOMS IN PORTLAND BLOCK. Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn Street. ja[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Staple and Domestic Dry Goods AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, January 28th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, we will sell a large assortment of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, [illegible] Denims, Ticks, Stripes, Prints, &c. Also, a large lot of [illegible] and Notions. Also a large lot of [illegible] and Beavers. All goods warranted perfect. ja[illegible]

200 CASES BOOTS & SHOES, In lots of 12 pair and upwards, AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington sts. ja[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS.

We shall sell AT AUCTION, On SATURDAY, January 30th, at 12½ o'clock, In front of the Board of Trade Rooms, 2,000 bbls. of Fine Saginaw Salt.

Terms cash. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. ja26-[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Jan. 26th, at 11 o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, 46 Dearborn street, a large and fine assortment of FRAMED PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. ALSO—[illegible] DOZEN PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES Finished in Gold Gilt and Walnut. They can be examined the afternoon before the sale. SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

ja25-[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st. Large assortment of Furniture, FRENCH AND COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS, [illegible], Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, [illegible] assorted sizes Common Mirrors, gilt and polished frames, German and French Plate Mirrors, Parlor and Office Stoves, &c., &c. AT AUCTION. At our salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, on TUESDAY, January 26th at 10 o'clock A. M. ja25-[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. Catalogue Sale of Rich Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Furniture, Brussels, Three-ply and [illegible] Carpets, Mirrors, Beds, Bedding, &c. &c. &c. AT AUCTION.

At the residence, northeast corner of Ohio and Pine streets, on WEDNESDAY, January 27th, commencing at 9½ o'clock, consisting of rich library sets of sofa, easy chairs, tour chairs and table in oil walnut.

Parlor—Solid rosewood set, 2 tete-a-tetes, two easy chairs and four chairs, two reception chairs in French brocatelle, solid rosewood marble top tables, fancy table and mirror, mantle ornaments, rich oak dining room set of fine pillar extension table, marble top sideboard and eight chairs. Bedroom sets in rosewood and mahogany, bedsteads, bureau, wash-stands, fine marble top cottage set of ten pieces, spring beds, hair mattresses, lounges, chairs, rockers, work stands, iron bedsteads. Also, all the kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

Also—all the Brussels and Wool carpets of twelve rooms. Most of the carpets have been in use only a few months.

The furniture is all first-class and made by the best manufacturers in New York. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. ja22-[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. LARGE CATALOGUE SALE OF 100 Crates of Crockery by the Crate, AT AUCTION.

At our salesrooms, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The crates are splendidly assorted. Country dealers will please write for a catalogue. Sale positive and without reserve. ja[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, the largest and finest Panorama of the War in the United States, with Programmes, Tickets, Gas Fixtures, Coal Oil Lamps, &c., and everything in complete order and ready for exhibition. For full particulars address "B. C." P. O. Box 1978. ja[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, a Horse and Covered Wagon. First-rate for any Business. Address Box 5365. ja[illegible]

FOR SALE—Boarding House, Furniture, Fixtures, Lease, &c., at 34 Washington street. For sale at a bargain on account of sickness in the family of the proprietor. Address Post Office Box 5383. ja[illegible]

FOR SALE—An extra finished and well made One Horse Express Wagon, nearly new. Has been run but ten days, and cost at the factory (Studebaker's) $175. Will be sold for $125. For particulars address Drawer 108, South Bend, Indiana. ja[illegible]

FOR SALE—Very low an English Rifle. One of rest [illegible] extant. Cost fifty guineas in London. Also, a very fine Shot Gun, Rifle, for Bear, Buffalo or Deer. These Guns have been well tested on the Plains for two years. To be seen at [illegible] Jewelry Store, 121 Lake street.

FOR SALE—In a village in Wisconsin, having twelve flouring mills, a general stock of Hardware, Tin Shop and its Tools, [illegible] [illegible] York. The owner going South, a great opportunity for the cash capital of $5,000. Address Box 38, Post Office. ja[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cooper's Shop. A [illegible] Cooper's Shop on the corner of Michigan [illegible] Refinery, North Water street, east of Rush street bridge.

FOR SALE—A variety of Pianos. One Full Grand with [illegible] and [illegible] Full Grand [illegible] Organ [illegible] Rosewood Table complete, $450. Rosewood Veneers for sale at 86 South Dearborn street, on the second floor. G. J. Freilen. P. O. Box 1118. ja[illegible]

FOR SALE—The Household Furniture and Lease of the lower part of a two-story house, pleasantly located on the West Side, near horse railroad, containing five rooms. Lease until the 1st of May, 1865. [illegible] nearly new. Also, a genuine Piano for sale, and a light Top Buggy and Harness, nearly new; has only been run three months. Apply at No. 80 North Curtis street, near Randolph. ja[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Lumber Yard, Hardware, and Furniture Store, [illegible] miles south of Chicago, on the Ill nois Central Branch, with a good [illegible] For further particulars address "F. J. M." Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, or J. T. MULLARD, Loda, Ill. ja[illegible]

FOR SALE—200 firkins Butter, packed in Winnebago County, Wis. Address S. B. & J. A. PAIGE, Oshkosh, Wis., by letter or otherwise. ja[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cavalry Equipments. A good set of second-hand equipments for a cavalry officer and horse, for sale very cheap. Also a good uniform if desired. Inquire at GILBERT, WHITNEY & CO.'S Book Store, [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago. ja[illegible]

FOR SALE—The product of 18,000 hogs, consisting of Lard in tierces, Mess and Prime Mess Pork, Clear Sides, Ribbed Sides and Shoulders. Ready for delivery Feb. 15th. Address S. Wade, at Alton, by letter or otherwise. ja[illegible]

Lost.

LOST—Our Check No. 1226, on Preston, Willard & Kean, signed by us, but not written out for any specified amount at the time of its loss. All parties are warned against negotiating said Check. W. E. BROWN & CO. Chicago, Jan. 23d, 1864. ja[illegible]

LOST—On Wednesday evening last, between Twelfth and Twenty-Second sts. on or in the neighborhood of Michigan avenue, a Wolf Skin Robe, light colored, lined with brown flannel, having figure of a man driving horse and sulky on the lining. The finder will be amply rewarded on returning same to Central Livery Stable, foot of South Water street. ja[illegible]

LOST—About the first of November, one package containing a Set of Furs, marked "F. A. F. Timmerman, Saugatuck, Mich., care of E. F. Marsh," is supposed to have been taken from A. Carter's office, Chicago, by a Captain of a sailing vessel. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 193 Lake street. ja[illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—A two-story Frame House, [illegible], four large square rooms, [illegible], five closets, kitchen, pantry, [illegible] cistern for rain water, hydrant water, gas [illegible] fixtures, situated on the Grande street, near [illegible] Apply to [illegible] Rent $[illegible]. [illegible] dolph street. ja[illegible]

TO RENT—In North Division. A brick House, pleasantly located, a few blocks from the river, containing 11 or fourteen rooms, bath, water, &c. [illegible] Apply to KNAUER & MALCOM, Room No. 1, Ewing's Block, 93 North Clark street.

TO RENT—A Tenement on South [illegible], four good rooms, near street cars. GREGLIN & FAY, Attorneys, 68 Clark street. ja[illegible]

TO RENT—A neat little Cottage, containing seven rooms, hot air furnace, good cellar underneath, and water in the house. Situated corner of Linden and Hurlbut street, North Side. Apply at the office of BURNHAM & SMITH, 63 Randolph street.

TO RENT—A nice large, furnished sleeping apartment, suitable for one or two gentlemen, situated on the southeast corner of North Wells and Illinois streets, second story front room No. 1.

TO RENT—The building known as the Albany Restaurant, adjoining the Chamber of Commerce. It is fitted up for a Restaurant, Fair Billiard Room, Wine Cellar, Kitchen, &c. It is one of the best locations in the Northwest, and will be rented low, to a good tenant who can [illegible] Apply to [illegible] Juneau Block, Milwaukee, Wis. ja[illegible]

Flax and Hemp.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16, 1863. To the [illegible] appointed by this Department, [illegible] William M. Bailey, [illegible] Warder of Ohio, [illegible] the following appropriation by the last Congress, viz:

"For investigations to test the practicability of cultivating and preparing flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton, twenty thousand dollars."

[illegible] believing that a further and fuller notice of their intentions [illegible] to meet again on Wednesday, the 10th day of February next, at 11 o'clock M.

They request all persons interested in the distribution of [illegible] for the public good, to send to this Department, on or before that day, samples of their flax and hemp in the different stages of preparation; of the fibre and of the fabrics made from them, accompanied by statements of the various processes used, and of the cost of production in each stage; the description of the kinds and cost of machinery used, with drawings, together with any and all information that may be of value to the committee.

The information is necessary before an intelligent distribution of the appropriation can be made.

ja[illegible] ISAAC NEWTON.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.—The VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is the most highly approved medicine ever discovered. It HAS STOOD THE TEST OF AN [illegible] forty years. It is recommended by our best physicians, our most eminent citizens, the Press, the Trade, in fact by all who know it. For certificates, which can be given to almost any extent, see wrappers to each bottle. [illegible] The proprietors will cheerfully refund the money if not entirely satisfactory. Price 50 cents and $1; the large bottles much the cheapest. Be careful to get the genuine, which is prepared only by REED, CUTLER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Boston. Sold in Chicago by BURNHAM & SMITH.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, on Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

Second and last week of the talented MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

Monday and Tuesday Evenings, Jan. 25th and 26th, will be presented [illegible] written expressly for Miss Charlotte Thompson, [illegible] entitled

CLOUDS WITH SILVER LINING.

Presenting the talented MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON in her original character of INEZ.

Conrad ..... Mr. [illegible]
Ferdinand ..... Mr. [illegible]
Pedrillo ..... Mr. [illegible]

And the entire company.

In consequence of the length of this play it will constitute the evening's entertainment.

[illegible] In rehearsal, [illegible] CLYSDIA, THE [illegible]

FAIR AND DINNERS OF LIVINGSTON REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, AT BRYAN HALL, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 27th, 28th and 29th. Refreshments in the evening. ja[illegible]

MRS. E. D. BLACKALL'S NORTH SIDE CLASSES IN THE NEW GYMNASTICS, Commence on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the large hall of the Uhlich Block, On North Clark street. Clergymen, Teachers, and others, interested in physical training, are cordially invited to be present. ja[illegible]

WILL OPEN TO-MORROW MORNING, an Exhibition of a GALLERY OF 200 Original Oil Paintings, By eminent living Artists of Europe and America, 107 LAKE STREET, Embracing Costly Works by

A. de Bruandt,	C. Leslie,	Carlo Dolci,
Van Schendel,	W. Collins,	A. Vanderveld,
E. Guilbert,	W. Shayer,	Orizonte,
Wertmuller,	T. Gill,	[illegible]
Muller,	J. G. Morris,	[illegible]
Pollendin,	Baldrin,	[illegible]
Smith,	Augustus Boyd	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Arnold Mise,
W. M. Oddi,	[illegible]	Carlo Borsato
J. Ames,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albert Moerns,	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adam Bartian,	Jno. Both,	[illegible]

And in part by Original Pictures by the OLD MASTERS. Collected during the last thirty years.

Open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., and from 7 till 10 in the evening.

Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 Cents.

The Gallery will remain open five or six weeks. ja[illegible] WM. DEERE.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY OF NATURE AND ART, Kingsbury Hall.

Will open under an entire new management on MONDAY, JANUARY 25th, when the Wonder of the Seas, OLD NEPTUNE, the SEA LION, will be exhibited.

Hours of exhibition, daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Admission to all the rooms, Halls and Galleries, 25 cents. Children, under 12 years of age, 15 cents. ja[illegible]

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS. NEW ATTRACTIONS! NEW FEATS!! EVERY EVENING, And on Saturday, at 2½ o'clock. ROBINSON IN RAPID RIDING. First night of the COBBLER'S FROLIC, CAJOLING A CONTRABAND. Burrows, Kelly, Bordeaux, and [illegible], THE QUAR[illegible] TETTE OF ACROBATS.

By special request, "The PUDDING OF THE CLOWN of Gold."

Friday, Benefit of BURROWS AND KELLY.

ATTENTION, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. The First Annual Festival and Banquet OF APOLLO COMMANDERY No. 1, K. T. (N. L. HUBLBUT, E. C.) Will be held at the Briggs House, Chicago, TUESDAY EVENING, February 9th, A. D. 1864, A. O. 746.

All Sir Knights in this and sister States are courteously invited.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

N. L. HURLBUT, S. T. [illegible]
W. M. EGAN, J. A. [illegible]
JAMES SMITH, GEO. W. PETTIT.

The Festival is to be conducted exclusively by Knights Templar and their Ladies.

Sir Knights will appear in full dress uniform. Tickets [illegible] of the Committee. ja[illegible]

VARIETIES.

115 & 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK ..... Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
GEO. F. McDONALD ..... Stage Manager.

The Great Comic Vocalist, TONY PASTOR.

THE COMBINATION STAR COMPANY Every Night.

MONDAY, February 1st, BENEFIT OF TONY PASTOR.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Pit	[illegible]
Dress Circle and Parquette	[illegible]
Private Boxes	[illegible]
Single Seats in Private Boxes	[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25th, and every evening during the week. A host of novelties, [illegible] [illegible] LOOK OUT FOR YOUR CARPET BAG, All Up in Dixie, The Four Contrabands, Opera Burlesque [illegible] The [illegible] Comedy, [illegible] Pantomime, by Edwin Kelly, True Love Never Did Run Smooth, the Three-Legged Man, and S. A. Leon's Monster Concert.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commencing at 7¾. Admission 25 cents. [illegible] Private Boxes $5 00. ja[illegible] R. S. DINGESS, [illegible]

MASQUERADE PARTY.

The Annual Masquerade Party of the Academy will be given Wednesday, Evening Jan. 27th. ja[illegible] J. EDWIN MARTIN.

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—The house first door west of McVicker's Theatre, on Madison street. House new, and in a very desirable location for a genteel [illegible] Will be sold at a bargain. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A two story frame House of 10 rooms, and Lot, on [illegible] near Monroe. Lot [illegible] [illegible] Brick House [illegible] Two-story [illegible] near the Grande or [illegible] [illegible] WANTED, [illegible] Real Estate Agent, No. 8 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 130 acres, forty-five miles of Chicago and two miles of a depot, with a good house and barn, [illegible] a good bearing orchard, and other [illegible] in a good state of cultivation. Address [illegible] Box 85, Woodstock, Ill.

FOR SALE—Clark Street Property. 122 feet on Clark street, near [illegible] fronting east, with 2 frame stores [illegible] cost on [illegible] Apply to GEO. B. [illegible] Real Estate Agent, No. 8, Metropolitan Block. ja[illegible]

FOR SALE—A four story brick warehouse, [illegible] situated on the [illegible] side [illegible] built, and suitable for heavy storage or [illegible] purposes. For price and terms apply to [illegible] & TYRRELL, [illegible] Lake street.

FOR SALE—Choice Residence Property. 20 Lots for sale on Wabash [illegible] depot. 20 Lots on Prairie and Cottage [illegible] [illegible] A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Broker, No. 7, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Business and Residence Property. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Union Park Property. [illegible] Apply to A. J. AVERELL, [illegible] No. 7, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A Farm, cheap for cash, or to exchange for a [illegible] a house and lot, [illegible] in the central part of [illegible] Good dwelling house, large new barn, [illegible] well watered, and plenty of timber [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Lot on Carpenter street, [illegible] [illegible] is required in cash. Apply to [illegible]

FOR SALE—On long time, [illegible] Dock on the North Branch, [illegible] for tenants. Also, lots on Wolcott and [illegible] near Canal street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Farm of [illegible] acres [illegible]

VINELAND—Lands—[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1864.

THE NEWS.

[illegible] still goes on of gaining [illegible] prominent expressions of [illegible] to President Lincoln. Our Washington and New Jersey dispatches are the additions to the growing list. The [illegible] do not wish to stop the present work [illegible] the rebellion and go to "President [illegible]" but prefer a President ready [illegible] under whose hands the work will proceed as thus far carried it, honestly [illegible] well. In the Wisconsin Legislature, the [illegible] Dinner of the Chickahominy received [illegible] copperhead votes as the sole rival [illegible] Old Abe. Every one of these votes would be cast to-morrow for the [illegible] of the Southern Confederacy. [illegible] Davis will probably escape with a [illegible] of humble pie. He didn't mean [illegible] The words were simply Pick[illegible]. The people were only "to rise" [illegible] He didn't wish for a revolt. And [illegible] will doubtless be censured, and allowed [illegible] Delaware, in the Senate yesterday went through the very painful scene of [illegible] the oath. We commend it to the [illegible] weeklies. He swallowed it once, [illegible] but was bolted again and finally [illegible] down by dint of his administering to [illegible] a personal explanation, in which he [illegible]. Not the least danger [illegible] That news would be false too.

[illegible] important and welcome change is to [illegible] in trade matters on the Mississippi [illegible] in the Southwest. The Government [illegible] to relax its hold upon the channels of [illegible] as fast as it may be shown that [illegible] not being used to strengthen the rebels. Our latest dispatch of last evening announces, without other reference, [illegible] from the President on the [illegible] which, from other hints we gather, [illegible] devolves the whole question upon [illegible] military commanders.

[illegible] dispatches from Chattanooga and [illegible] Alabama, are to yesterday, and [illegible] most cheerful and encouraging [illegible]. Our brave boys are now on full [illegible], our communications are full and perfect [illegible] best of spelling prevails, and the continual [illegible] of deserters from the rebel lines [illegible] the assurance that possesses our [illegible] that in one campaign more, the war [illegible] ended, and the rebel cause crushed [illegible] forever ended. [illegible]

[illegible] on the Whisky Amendment to the [illegible] Bill.

[illegible] Washington dispatch in one of its items [illegible] to some extent the questions the [illegible] are anxiously asking relative to delays [illegible] and pensions in the cases of deceased [illegible]. The 2d Auditor and the Pension [illegible] show in this statement that army [illegible] are largely at fault in keeping [illegible] their accounts and pay rolls. There [illegible] a short method of dealing with [illegible] such dereliction, which involves, in [illegible] instances, hardships and grievances of [illegible] cruel character among the suffering [illegible] of our brave dead. Let the saddle [illegible] on the right horse, and the whip fall [illegible] also.

[illegible] latest phase in the great railroad strike [illegible] in the dispatch from President Cass, [illegible] in this issue. It shows that the [illegible] of re-organization is progressing, and [illegible] precautions as promise soon to [illegible] the whole line of the Pittsburg, Fort [illegible] and Chicago Railroad, yet maintaining [illegible] discipline and control of the management. The public have a direct interest that [illegible] of labor be well paid, but that the [illegible] things be observed, and the control [illegible] railroads be not wrested from authorities.

[illegible] in New York yesterday was 1.5[illegible] [illegible] 1.57¾ at the close.

[illegible] of the House Whisky amendment [illegible] the fate of the speculation [illegible] the cold, is still [illegible]

[illegible] what a prominent Georgian, just arrived at New York, says of the state of affairs in the Confederacy. What do the fire-in-the-rear of the North think of the spectacle [illegible] of pleading hands stretched forth [illegible] those wasted Southern homes, for relief by the Federal army from the horrors [illegible] oppress them. We believe the picture [illegible] overdrawn. At any rate, our boys are [illegible] by thousands to "go down and [illegible]

[illegible] Charleston gives no new [illegible] is still making steady progress to [illegible] the inevitable end.

TAXING WHISKY.

[illegible] remarks yesterday on the proposed [illegible] tax on Highwines, there were many errors, which will be best corrected by [illegible] the case more fully and accurately. [illegible] Suppose Congress should lay a tax of $1.20 [illegible] gallon on highwines, how much would [illegible] affect the price of whisky to the consumer? Let us see. We are informed that one [illegible] of highwines on which the tax is levied makes fully two gallons of rectified whisky such as is used for ordinary consumption. [illegible] retailer adds say, 20 per cent of water—[illegible] add more, others less; thus four quarts [illegible] highwines are converted into ten quarts of [illegible] selling whisky. A tax of 60 cents on a gallon of highwines is therefore a tax of 24 cents [illegible] of the whisky of retail.

[illegible] all liquor dealers of experience, assure [illegible] that an average dram is less than half a [illegible], that a minority of drinkers pour half a [illegible] into their glass, and that taking all classes of people and liquors [illegible] are just about seventy-five "drams" [illegible] gallon, the tax on which, at 60 cents for [illegible] wines, is but 24 cents on whisky or one-[illegible] of a cent per glass.

[illegible] present high prices, with corn at a dollar per bushel, and a tax of 60 cents on highwines [illegible] anticipated, the wholesale rate of rectified whisky is 71 cents per gallon. Suppose this liquor to be retailed at five cents a [illegible], each gallon being watered by the retailer one quart; he can sell 90 drinks out of [illegible] cost him 71 cents, which at five cents a [illegible] makes $4.50, leaving $3.79 profit on the [illegible] of a gallon.

[illegible] suppose the retailer deals in a higher [illegible] article, and furnishes his customers [illegible] Bourbon or Rye, costing him $1.25 or [illegible] per gallon, and retails it at ten cents [illegible] glass; 90 glasses to the gallon—allowing [illegible] has also been watered one-fifth—comes [illegible], $9.00. Deduct the cost, $1.50, and it [illegible] $7.50 profit.

[illegible] suppose that Congress should tax [illegible] highwines $1.20 per gallon, as the distillers [illegible] dealers of this city have petitioned Congress to do, the cost of whisky would [illegible] be increased thereby more than forty [illegible] fifty cents on the gallon to the retailer, and he would still have an enormous profit on what he sold in his drinking customers. He would have no excuse for raising [illegible] price above the present retail rates. Congress can therefore comply with the request [illegible] the liquor dealers and thereby double the [illegible] revenue from this source above that which [illegible] would be derived from 60 cents on the gallon. [illegible] uniform tax of one dollar on highwines [illegible] after the law got going into operation would [illegible] the Treasury from sixty to seventy millions per annum, and perhaps one hundred millions after all the seceded States are [illegible] back into the Union—they are tremendous consumers of whisky in the Southern [illegible] such a tax on that luxury, many [illegible] could be safely repealed. The [illegible] per cent. on manufactures, after the war [illegible] over, might be reduced to two, the income [illegible] to two per cent. and a portion of the [illegible] stamp tax might be dispensed with, and there [illegible] would still be enough revenue to pay the interest on the public debt and support the [illegible] establishment. There is no article that [illegible] will stand a good stiff tax so well as whisky.

Addition to the Programme.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—During the performance at the old Bowery Theatre last evening, [illegible] portion of the ceiling fell into the pit, [illegible] causing a great consternation. The [illegible] excitement was increased by the cry of fire, [illegible] entire assembly rushing towards the door. During the stampede a number were slightly injured.